



Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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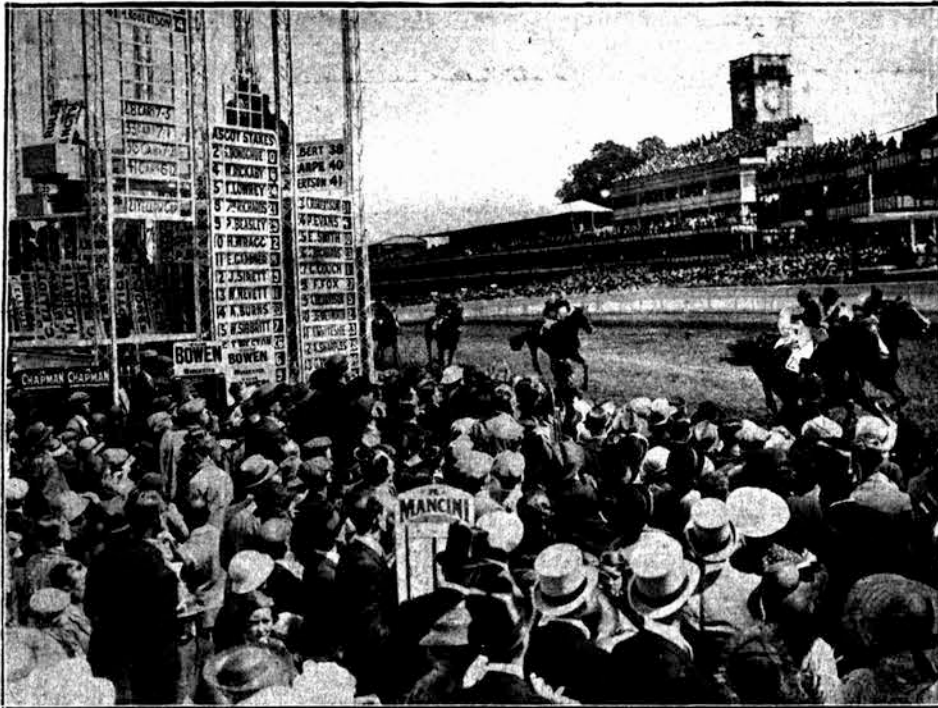
BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1936

PRICE: TWO ANNAS





Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia was a City of the Dead, when the Italian conquerors entered it. Photo gives a street scene in the city on the day of Italian entry.



The finish of the Ascot Stakes, which were won by Bouldnor, owned by Major J. B. Walker.



Emperor of Ethiopia indicating to waiter not to fill his glass at Foyle's literary luncheon in London. Beside Haile Selassie is Princess Tsahai.



G. B. S., who will be an octogenarian this month, is seen here on a holiday jaunt.



Dr. Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, talking to the Queen-Mother of Rumania. Crown Prince Michael of Rumania may be seen on Dr. Benes' left.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1936

Through British East Africa On Byke

VISIT TO THE SOURCE OF THE WHITE NILE

As we made our way from the Sudan side into Uganda, we passed through a country full of mountains on the slopes of which the natives had built their small mud-straw huts. Grazing in great abundance were their cattle, while guinea-fowls and partridges kept running before our cycles every now and then. Soon after coming into Uganda we met with a very bad patch of road, but it turned into an all-weather road after a few miles. This did not take a long time and we were able to go to a small river nearby, on the banks of which big pits had been dug out and black earth was being washed so as to get bold particles separated from it.

Between Kitgum and Lira we met with good roads. At Paranga we paid a visit to the Ginney which was "silent", as it was yet time for the cotton season to begin. Lira is an important little town with nice little houses. Leaving the main road at Lira, we took the road going to Atura passing on our way several gineries. Reaching Atura we found that our further progress was cut off by the Nile coming out of Lake Kioga. We crossed over to the other side in an old canoe, crudely made out of a long trunk.

When we reached Kiriadongo we learnt from the merchant that there was a short-cut to Port Masindi and we could save thereby many miles. They offered us a guide so that we may not lose the way. It was really fortunate that we had taken a guide with us, for the path was so narrow that tall grass growing alongside of it badly bruised our hands and face, making them bleed by the time we reached Port Masindi. We also could not see anything in front of us and had to cycle on blindly. The

The three intrepid Parsi cyclists, Kharas, Gandhi and Shroff, who, after cycling through many countries of Asia, Europe and Northern Africa, arrived in Portuguese East Africa last month, describe on this page their tour through British East Africa at the beginning of this year. The narrative, relating as it does several strange and weird adventures which they met with in the remoter parts of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika, will be read with interest.

guide, who knew the road well, would cycle too fast and get lost, so that every now and then we had to shout out to him to stop. Whenever we heard the noise of twigs and branches being broken, we would stop and lie down quietly till the noise ceased, as there are

great quantity of grass that got entangled in the cycles could not stop us. First came the extensive fields of sisal and soon afterwards the electrically lighted tin sheds told us that we had reached our destination. These large sisal estates and the factory belonging to

crushed till they come out at the other end in long thin threads. These are then carried and put into other machines where the threads are separated and cleaned. Before they are packed into bales they are hanged on poles to be dried in the sun. The bales are then exported to foreign countries, where they are used to make bed matings, cushions for motor cars, brushes, etc.

In Cotton-Land

On leaving Port Masindi, we went over several hills till we arrived in Masindi Town. Coming from swamps Masindi Town, hidden amidst trees and banana plantations, looked very refreshing. From Masindi Town to Holima, we were not able to keep up a regular speed owing to the many ups and downs. Coming down we were very fast, but going up at the other side we went at a crawling pace. Holima is another nice little town surrounded by hills



The three Parsi cyclists at Nairobi: (From left to right) Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Kharas, the Governor of Kenya, Mr. Shroff and Mr. Nariman Mehta, Honorary Secretary of Parsi Anjuman, Nairobi.

numerous herds of elephants roaming about in these parts and we were not prepared to face them.

Visit To A Sisal Factory

Fortunately, we were going down all the while and, being fast, the

the Holima Cotton Company with whom we stopped during our stay in Port Masindi. A visit to the factory proved very interesting and we saw the big rollers being turned day and night continuously, between which the long leaves of the sisal plant are inserted to be

covered with carpet of green grass. This being chiefly a cotton producing district, we passed by several gineries, almost all of which are owned by Indians. The rapid changes in

(Continued on page 51)

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News

—See pages 17 to

40.

THE SCHOOL TIME-TABLE

Its Reactions In The Teacher's Room

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

In thousand and one schools, time-tables are ready by this time. In every institution, school or college, there is one man, who has a special genius for arranging time-tables. It is not merely an affair of two-dimensions, with a rectangle, for each period, that you see hung up in the classrooms. Very often it has a propensity to hang slant-wise, and looks unimportant, but it is the most important document in the class, and is the work of a technician who has a gift to draw time-tables. It is all fair and rectangular, it corresponds to curriculums, it has a mission to perform. It fits in with other time-tables, it is a part of a mosaic and a plan of the educational purpose of that institution. The poor pedagogues, are cut up in small rectangles, and divided into varied classes; it often happens that a round man is fixed in a square hole, that the spectacled and self-satisfied individual, who has written a thesis on "Asura" is asked to take Geometry and Geography. The prospective poet, with second class honours in literature, is made to teach Arithmetic in the afternoon periods.

Such misadjustments do occur and there is always some disgruntling in the teachers' room; but people in the trade know that time-tables, being human documents, have their frailties. It cuts across many a poor teachers' conceit, egotism, vanity, and afternoon nap or, let us say, rest. It has a way of dissatisfying the best amongst the teaching staff. No time-table was ever invented, which was not sorely criticised by the members of the staff. Of course, there are always one or two superior teachers, whose convenience is always seen to by the genius who arranges the time-table—matriculation class teachers who have made themselves indispensable, giants in their profession, sought after by millionaires' sons for tuitions (some of them take snuff). Others have mannerisms, as well known to the student world, as the names of the wives of Henry VIII., or the date of the battle of Hastings. Don't be surprised, that is so.

A Curious Specimen Of Humanity

You wonder, and very rightly too, why should Indian students be familiar with these dates? We know more about English History than an average Englishman. The young teacher who has written the thesis on "Asur", can tell you a thousand details about the Normans and the Plantagenets, about the battles of Crecy and Poitiers, and longbows and halberds. One wonders if we know even the outlines of our own ancient history. The result is that we are developing a curious species of humanity in this country. We know more about the weight of Henry Tudor, the collar of Elizabeth, the lovers of Mary Queen of Scots, the difference between Macgregor and MacCallum, than about the heroes of Mahabharata or the morals of the Gita. Our time-tables are in that sense essentially different from those of European or American schools. Their nation-building value is at a discount, they are dominated by texts, have very little cultural value, and do not encourage original thinking. We know that there is no novelty in this criticism, but there is truth. Every teacher's room, in every school is gifted with an orator, who is in charge of the debating Society, who in every free period dilates on the criminal aspects of our educational system, and does nothing or very little on account of his extinguishing circumstances.

The time-table has very little

reference to teacher's salaries. It is not a reflection of the salary-bill. It has six or seven rectangles per day, six or seven periods which are to be filled. The staff may be adequate or inadequate, somehow the school's destiny is to be fulfilled. Everybody knows that you do not get the subjects you deserve, that you know less than you think, that you know more than other people, that you would like to have as many free periods as possible, but you cannot be satisfied every way. Time-tables are a kind of adjustments of like and dislikes, plus, of course, the convenience and aspirations of the powers-that-be, and of those august senior teachers, who treat the latest addition to the school staff as a senior boy. Was he not in 1929 his pupil in the Matriculation Class? Time-tables, as we repeat again, for the second or third time in the course of this article are a human document, full of joy and

sorrows, of human conflicts and human weaknesses.

The Time-Tables Do Not Set

We have been often told by critics, sometimes for the sake of truth very often for the sake of their own interest or egotism, that there is the other side to everything. We have to take into consideration the difficulties of that obviously great man who draws up the time-table, distributes the staff, subjects and classes, for a set-purpose. He cannot satisfy everybody, specially that ardent double-graduate in Mathematics, who wants to teach the square-root of -1, in First Preparatory Class. The difficulties of the maker of time-tables are manifold. It is not mere filling up of rectangles and squares in the time-table forms. Sometimes for days together they do not set. There is collision and conflict of periods, there are too many pe-

riods and too few teachers, with the result that the teacher who wrote a thesis on Samurabi has to teach selections from modern poets, pathmala, "Grammar with Smiles," simultaneous equations, stocks and shares. It is impossible to place the right man in the right square; and yet somehow the work begins, God's days roll on from term to term, the school bell rings out the old, rings in the new periods—the bell so intimately connected with the time-table, with its subjective reactions. It rings so differently for teacher and pupil and for pupils of different classes, and different predilections. It has a peculiar charm on Saturday mornings, it has a merry-musical ring every evening. It obeys the time-table which is hanging away in the class-room, a replica of the boy's time-table written in their registers dog-eared by perpetual use, and with the inevitable ink-stain.

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MAN, THE MAKER OF HIS DESTINY

There was a very powerful dynasty in Southern India. They made it a rule to take the horoscope of all the prominent men living from time to time, calculated from the time of their birth. In this way they got a record of leading facts predicted, and compared them afterwards with events as they happened. This was done for a thousand years until they found certain agreements; these were generalized and recorded and made into a huge book. The dynasty died out, but the family of astrologers lived and had the book in their possession. It seems possible that this is how astrology came into existence. Excessive attention to the minutiae of astrology is one of the superstitions which has hurt the Hindus very much.

I think the Greeks first took Astrology to India and took from the Hindus the science of Astronomy and carried it back with them to Europe. Because in India you will find old altars made according to a certain geometrical plan, and certain things had to be done when the stars were in certain positions. Therefore I think the Greeks gave the Hindus Astrology, and the Hindus gave them Astronomy.

I have seen some astrologers who predicted wonderful things, but I have no reason to believe they predicted them only from the stars, or anything of the sort. In many cases it is simply mind-reading. Sometimes wonderful predictions are made, but in many cases it is arrant trash.

In London, a young man used

It Is The Coward And The Fool Who Says "This Is Fate"

(The following interesting article, hitherto unpublished, from the pen of the late Swami Vivekananda, on the subject of astrology, appears in the latest issue of the "Prabuddha Bharata".)

to come to me and ask me: "What will become of me next year?" I asked him why he asked me so. "I have lost all my money and have become very, very poor". Money is the only God of many beings. Weak men, when they lose everything and feel themselves weak, try all sorts of uncanny methods of making money, and come to astrology and all these things. It is the coward and the fool who says, 'This is fate'—so says the Sanskrit proverb. But it is the strong man who stands up and says, 'I will make my fate'. It is people who are getting old who talk of fate. Young men generally do not come to astrology. We may be under planetary influence, but it should not matter much to us. Buddha says, 'Those that get a living by calculation of the stars, by such art, and other lying tricks, are to be avoided'; and he ought to know, because he was the greatest Hindu ever born. Let stars come, what harm is there? If a star disturbs my life, it would not be worth a cent. You will find that astrology and all these mystical things are generally signs of a weak mind; therefore as soon as they are becoming prominent in our minds we should see a physician, take good food, and rest.

Karma—Sufficient Explanation

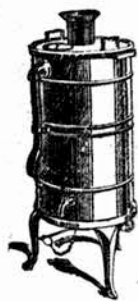
If you can get an explanation of a phenomenon from within its nature, it is nonsense to look for an explanation from outside. If the world explains itself, it is nonsense to go outside for an explanation. Have you found any phenomena in the life of a man that you have ever seen which cannot be explained by the power of the man himself? Go what is the use of going to the stars, or anything else in the world? My own Karma is sufficient explanation of my present state. So in the case of Jesus himself. We know that his father was only a carpenter. We need not go to anybody else to find an explanation of his power. He was the outcome of his own past, all of which was a preparation for that Jesus. Buddha goes back and back to animal bodies, and tells how he ultimately became Buddha. So what is the use of going to stars for explanation? They may have a little influence, but it is our duty to ignore them rather than hearken to them and make ourselves nervous. This I lay down as the first essential in all I teach: anything that brings spiritual, mental or physical weakness, touch it not with the toes of your feet. Religion is the manifestation of the natural strength that is in man. A spring of infinite power is coiled up and is inside this little body, and that spring is spreading itself. And as it goes on spreading, body after body is found insufficient; it throws them off and takes higher bodies. This is the history of man, of religion, civilization, or progress. That giant Prometheus which is bound, is getting himself unbound. It is always a manifestation of strength, and all these ideas such as astrology, although there may be a grain of truth in them, should be avoided.

There is an old story of an astrologer who came to a king and said, 'You are going to die in six months'. The king was frightened out of his wits, and was al-

by charlatans. Do not be sorry; I do not mean to hurt anyone, but I have to tell the truth. Don't you see how you are to these things? Don't you see how sincere these women are how that divinity latent in all never dies? It is only to know how to appeal to the Divine.

The more I live, the more I become convinced every day that every human being is divine. In no man or woman, however vile, does that divinity die. Only he or she does not know how to reach it, and is waiting for the Truth. And wicked people are trying to deceive him or her with all sorts of fooleries. If one man cheats another for money, you say he is a fool and a blackguard. How much greater is the iniquity of one who wants to fool others spiritually! This is too bad. It is the one test, that truth must make you strong, and put you above superstition. The duty of the philosopher is to raise you above superstition. Even this world, this body and mind are superstitions; what infinite souls you are! And to be tricked by twinkling stars! It is a shameful condition. You are divinities; the twinkling stars owe their existence to you.

I was once travelling in the Himalayas and the long road stretched before us. We poor monks cannot get any one to carry us, so we had to make all the way on foot. There was an old man with us. The way goes up and down for hundreds of miles, and when that old monk saw what was before him, he said, 'Oh, sir, how to cross it? I cannot walk any more; my chest will break'. I said to him, 'Look down at your feet'. He did so, and I said, 'The road that is under your feet is the road that you have passed over and is the same road that you see before you; it will soon be under your feet'. The highest things are under your feet, because you are Divine Stars; all these things are under your feet. You can swallow the stars by the handful if you want; such is your real nature. Be strong get beyond all superstitions and be free.



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Arabs Accuse "Lawrence Of Arabia". Of Deceit

The "News Chronicle" publishes the following sensational despatch dated June 15 sent by Mr. Stuart Emeny, its special correspondent at Jerusalem:

Propaganda in the Arab-Jewish struggle in Palestine has thrown up the name of Lawrence of Arabia against whom a grave charge of deliberate mistranslation is made. He is being coupled here with the copy of the Arab-Jewish Treaty of Friendship signed in London on January 3, 1919, which Dr. Weizmann, President of the English Zionist Federation, recently published in London.

It is suggested that Lawrence mistranslated a section of the Treaty, modifying a statement made by Feisal but with the purpose of ultimately helping him.

The Trump Card

Dr. Weizmann produced the copy as a trump-card. It purported to show that Emir Feisal was strongly sympathetic to the plan for a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

The full text of Dr. Weizmann's copy published here to-day, has aroused a storm of protest among the Arabs, who in the heat of the moment declare the whole document to be a Jewish forgery.

This is improbable, but on the strength of photostatic copies of the treaty it is being suggested here that Lawrence of Arabia mistranslated the treaty for Feisal—not to help the Jews but because he knew that unless Feisal could be forced into giving the Jews their demands in Palestine he could not hope to see realised his dream of a great Arab Empire.

Feisal's Footnote

Feisal, unable to read English, added a protective footnote to the treaty in Arabic.

This translated by Lawrence on to Dr. Weizmann's copy and signed later by Feisal, read:

"If the Arabs are established as I have asked in my manifesto of January 4 addressed to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I will carry out what is written in this agreement.

"If changes are made I cannot be answerable for failing to carry

Leaders Say He Deliberately Mistranslated Emir Feisal's Footnote To Treaty: So-Called Arab-Jewish Treaty Of Friendship Of 1919 Declared To Be Forgery

out this agreement."

A photostatic copy of Feisal's own Arabic reveals stronger sentiments. It reads:

"Should the Arabs obtain their independence, as asked in our report submitted to the British Foreign Office on January 4, 1919, I agree to what was included in the Articles herein, and should the slightest change or alteration take place I shall neither be responsible nor obliged for any word and this treaty will be considered null and void and of no consequence. Nothing whatsoever could be asked of me."

Search For Telegram

It is said here to be incredible that Lawrence, a faultless Arabic scholar, should make a faulty translation for Dr. Weizmann.

The suggestion is made that if Lawrence mellowed down Feisal's footnote for Dr. Weizmann he nearly as certainly toned down Zionist aspirations as outlined in the Treaty when translating them for Feisal.

This view is supported by the fact that an official of the Supreme Moslem Council told me to-day that when the first hint was given in 1929 of the existence of the Treaty and its contents Feisal sent a telegram denying that he had ever signed it.

This telegram is missing. It is in the possession of Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, one of the Arab signatories to the Peace Treaty, who is now detained in a Government concentration camp in connection with the present disorders.

As soon as the telegram is found it will be published to the world.

This telegram indicates that Feisal never knew what he had really signed.

Dr. Weizmann's Reply

"Whether Lawrence mellowed the Emir Feisal's Arabic when translating the reservation which he had made to the Treaty, I do not know. I am not an Arabic scholar. And here, so far as I am concerned, the matter ends."

Dr. Weizmann made these comments to the "News Chronicle" when informed of the contents of Stuart Emeny's cable.

It was Dr. Weizmann, acting as representative of the Zionist Organisation, who signed the agreement with the Emir Feisal, later King of Iraq, about which the present dispute has arisen.

Feisal signed this Treaty of Friendship in London on January 3, 1919.

By its terms it was hoped that a Jewish National Home might be built up in Palestine without in any way disturbing the harmony which there was reason to believe would characterise the relations of the two peoples—Jews and Arabs.

One article stated that all necessary measures were to be taken to encourage and stimulate immigration of Jews into Palestine "on a large scale". The Arab peasant and tenant farmers were to be protected in their rights and helped in their economic development.

Feisal's reservation made the agreement dependent upon the fulfilment by the British Government of the demands put forward

ly to help Feisal and achieve his dream of a vast Arab Empire.

"Null & Void"

A leading Arab authority said to me to-day: "The document is not a Treaty, but a draft agreement to come into force only if full Arab independence were established throughout the Arab world."

"That dream has never been realised, so the whole document, now being used as misleading propaganda, is null and void."

"Dr. Weizmann had not the courage to produce the document in Feisal's lifetime because he knew it would instantly be discredited."

"The most Dr. Weizmann could do in the past was to hint at its existence. Now Feisal is dead and cannot reply."

"If it is genuine why did not the Jews produce the document to the Shaw Commission in 1929?"

MANIFESTO CLAIM.

"Dr. Weizmann also refers to Feisal's expressing deepest sympathy with the Zionist cause in a letter to Professor Frankfurter in 1919, but fails to add that the letter was discredited evidence before the Shaw Commission."

Dr. Bernard Joseph, legal adviser to the Jewish Agency, told me: "We repudiate the Arab accusations."

Feisal's own footnote to the disputed document said that the whole pact would be null and void unless the Arabs obtained their independence as outlined in the manifesto he sent to the British Government on January 4, 1919.

The Arabs claim that in fairness to their cause the British Foreign Office should immediately publish that manifesto. They say it would settle the controversy over the alleged Treaty and show Feisal's real feelings.

In support of the theory of Lawrence's mistranslation an Arabic scholar said to me recently: "A secondary school boy would not translate Feisal's footnote as Lawrence, a recognised Arabic authority did."

Lloyd George Defends Lawrence

Mr. Lloyd George too has hastened to the defence of Lawrence of Arabia.

"Lawrence was a very pro-Arab, and it is the meanest thing on earth of the Arabs to make these insinuations against their truest friend," said Mr. Lloyd George. "In my judgment, there is absolutely nothing in the allegation."

TREATY "NULL AND VOID", SAY ARAB LEADERS

Arab leaders are charging Dr. Chaim Weizmann with a breach of faith for publishing at this stage of the Arab-Jewish dispute his copy of the Arab-Jewish Treaty of Friendship says Mr. Stuart Emeny in a further despatch.

They say that the Treaty was signed by the Emir Feisal purely for propaganda purposes.

As I cabled yesterday, it is suggested here that Lawrence of Arabia deliberately mistranslated a footnote to the Treaty on to Dr. Weizmann's copy, modifying Feisal's conditions.

His idea, it is said, was ultimate-

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Need For An Exploration Club For India

The key-note of post-war exploration has been the vigour and promise of the exploration clubs and groups of young men who have gathered themselves in the Universities of Europe and America. These young men, mostly University men, graduates and under-graduates, have done valuable work in their vacation expeditions, and as Sir Harold MacKinder said in his address to the Royal Geographical Society, of London on the eve of the last Silver Jubilee: "To their credit we may set much of the recent advance of our knowledge of the North Polar Region."

There are hundreds, perhaps thousands of localities awaiting intensive study as can be given by University parties, and in and near our own country such localities abound in any number. Three quarters of Tibet, and a large part of the Himalayas are yet to be entirely explored. Foreigners have not neglected these regions and many have been the expeditions that have come from Europe and America to the Himalayas, Tibet and Central Asia.

Why have we not done exploration?

The answer is that we neglected this aspect of our national life. While Great Britain can boast of a Franklin, Scott and Shackleton; the United States of Peary and Byrd; Norway of Nansen; Sweden of Sven Hedin; Russia of Prejvalsky, and that the great explorers have become as great world figures as the great soldiers and sailors, great prophets and great inventors, we in India still remain in the background.

It is significant that an Exploration Club is being advocated after the type of University Exploration Clubs of the West for taking moderately sized and moderately ambitious expeditions to the yet unexplored areas lying near our country during the vacations. The areas will be studied from the view-point of several sciences, the prominent among them being topography, culture, geology, botany, zoology and history. The expeditions will be composed of eight to twelve persons, each of them with some different pursuit in which he is anxious to make progress.

Outline of Work

The outline of the work of an expedition visiting some region would be briefly as follows: the scheme of study would be divided into two major divisions.

(1) The first division would be the study of the intellectual and cultural activities of the people and would concern itself about the religion, folklore, history, habits, ethnology and social life of the people. Archaeological remains would be studied and since culture is intimately bound with racial type, anthropology, race origin and migration will also be considered. The final touch to this side of the expedition's work would be the share of the photographers and the artists. These will convey impressions of the people, and their life in photographs, line, colour and words will lend colour to their activities.

(2) The second part of the expedition's work would be physical. The area would be topographically surveyed and if possible, new trails blazed. The geology of the area will be studied with special attention to minerals and resources. Similarly would be studied plants and animals, though in their case the influence of environment would be given great attention. Glaciers would be studied. The processes in operation at a glacier tongue, the retreat and the advance of glaciers would be observed. The finishing in this part will also have to be done by the photographers and artists who would try to catch with their cameras, pens and brushes the profile and scenery of the area.

Thus these expeditions would cater to a large number of hobbies

As A Nation We Are Lagging Far Behind Other Progressive Nations In This Field Of Activity

(BY MR. HAMDI BEY, B.A.)

and would be thoroughly cosmopolitan.

Spirit of Leadership

This Club will not have simply an academical interest. Though it would be responsible for the development and accumulation of a great deal of knowledge and would afford an advanced practical training to the members in their special branches of study, it would also train the members morally and build their character. If we closely examine the lives and doings of explorers, we find these heroes possess a determination which overcomes great obstacles with a spirit of sacrifice and self-confidence. These men were ambitious but their ambitions were for humanity at large, and not for their own personal interest. They possessed courage and a spirit that knew no material bounds. The same qualities are bound to be ingrained in the character of the expeditionists. Members of an expedition must necessarily imbibe qualities like determination, esprit de corps, team work and the ability to overcome difficulties. Young men out of the Universities shrink from responsibility and lack organising ability and these defects would be removed in an expedition if members shoulder responsibility and learn the spirit of organisation and leadership.

The meetings of the Club where

papers would be read would encourage corporate life. There would be a new spirit abroad. We will have an entirely different type of young men and women in the University. The cost of these expeditions would not be much. People evaluate the cost of expeditions from the cost of Everest and Polar expeditions. About the cost of Everest expeditions one should note that these have to be rationed and equipped on a very grand scale. Camps on the mountain have to be provided and several articles of marching and climbing equipment have to be bought and transported. Special windproof clothing and large lengths of ropes are also items of heavy expenditure. In view of the failure of relief, Polar expeditions have to be equipped for five years or so. Vacation expeditions as we suggest will be much smaller expeditions going out only for short duration and equipped only with one or two sets.

Our Duty

As a nation, we owe it to humanity and to ourselves to contribute our share in the exploration of the world. We have no doubt patriotism and sense of national prestige will encourage us in the formation of these clubs and that we will not lag behind in this field of exploration. Already we are late in the field, and we will have to labour under a great



Mrs. W. E. P. Saunders, wife of Capt. W. E. P. Saunders, is the daughter of the late J. D. Inverarity who was leader of Bombay Bar for fifty years. Mr. Inverarity won a case for Aga Khan's Mother and Mrs. Saunders now wears the pearls which Aga Khan presented to him.

handicap in coming in line with other parties doing useful work for a long number of years. Although we are late in the field it is not too late to mend. India is not behind other great nations of the West, in several spheres of activities, and let it not be said of her that she has given a cold neglect to this field—the spirit of exploration.—"Hindustan Review."

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TEN WORLD CHAMPIONS

In the sprint events the superiority of the American athletes is undeniable. In the 100 metre dash not less than 4 Negroes stand among the world's 10 best, and the representatives of the white race will have difficulty competing with the fleet American Negroes. Peacock, whose record of 10.2 seconds was not recognized as a world record because of a strong favouring wind, has given every indication that he will be able to equal this time in Berlin without the help of such winds. The American superiority in the 200 metre event is still more impressive. It is really doubtful if a European will even place in this event. Another American Negro holds the 400 metre title. It is interesting to note that the Americans are leading in all the sprinting events. The 19 year old South African, Shore, is also prominent in this field of sport.

Long Distance

As the distances increase, the abilities of European and American athletes become more equal. One runner of unusual ability is not present in the 800 metre run record because he has achieved his outstanding performances in the English half-mile run, which is about the same distance. This is the Englishman, Stothard, who was undefeated in 1935 and has the best prospects for 1936. For the same reason, the New Zealand runner, Lovelock is not present among those outstanding in the 1500 metre run, because his records are for the mile run. His most dangerous competitors will be Cunningham, the Olympic victor in 1932, and Beccall, Italy. The 5,000 metre event is controlled entirely by the Finnish runners, and the same may be said of the 10,000 metre event, though this is not so certain. Salminen and Askola are runners of exceptional ability, but Finland nevertheless has no runner who can equal the feats of Nurmi. Germany, in her countryman, Haag, has a runner able to make a favourable showing in international competition. Kusoczinski, Poland, is at present unable to run because of a knee injury, but it is hoped that this will improve before the Games.

Hurdles

The short-distance hurdle racing records are also held by Americans, though Klopstock's world record will probably not be recognized, because he was favoured by a strong wind. The achievements in the 400 metre hurdle event are not so outstanding as formerly, and the American and English athletes have not competed as often in this event as in former years. Regarded from a standpoint of prestige, Hardin, America, must be conceded the best prospects for victory in 1936.

The fact was mentioned in the preceding paragraphs that the various field exercises make a better showing where total performances are concerned than the running events. In jumping and throwing, the situation does not exist where a small group of champions is far superior to the general field of athletes, since there are a number of contestants whose performances are not far behind those of the champions. This fact leads to the supposition that the competition at the Berlin Games of 1936 will be closer than at any former Olympic Games.

Jumping

In the jumping events the superiority of the American athletes is apparent, but it seems as if the Japanese, even though they do not appear so prominent in the

A Guide To Strength Of Various Nations Competing In This Year's Olympic Games

(By HANS BOROWIC)

In order to give our readers an idea of the international standing of the various countries in athletics, we give below a list of the best performances in the world in the various events. This list provides a valuable gauge for the strength of the various nations, though the coming XIth Olympic Games in Berlin this year will naturally bring about many changes.

records, have managed to penetrate the American front. A Japanese athlete succeeded in shaking the throne of the American pole vaulting champion at Los Angeles, a heated duel taking place between the Olympic victor, Bill Miller, and the small Nishida, which was not decided in favour of the American until the last moment. In the hop-skip-and-jump event, Japan, who is a comparatively young nation in sports, followed her 1928 victory in Amsterdam with an equal success in Los Angeles, thereby achieving a monopoly in this event. The question is whether she will win a third victory in Berlin. It can be taken for granted, however that every jumping event will be hotly contested by America and Japan, and the question remains as to whether, when the prizes are distributed, there will be a medal left for a European athlete.

Throwing

In the throwing competition, the comparative abilities are more evenly divided. The world record of the German discus thrower, Schroeder, whose official recognition no longer remains in doubt has aroused during the course of the season an unfortunate and irrelevant, though lively dispute. Since this record has now been entered in the world championship list, it need not be discussed further. It is probable, however, the Schroeder's record will not stand for long, since the American, Dunn, has already achieved a distance of 54 metres in training, and the Swede, Harald Anderson, who held the record previous to Schroeder, is constantly improving. It is also to be expected that before the Olympic Games, performances will improve considerably. The American, Torrance holds the shot put record, although he has never since been able to equal his magnificent performance of 1934. In Europe the German athlete, Woelke, has developed rapidly, and Estonia possesses a 16-metre man in Este Viding. It would be well to keep the latter in mind for 1936.

Pole Vault

Although America may claim the honour of having maintained unbroken her series of victories in the pole vault in every Olympic Games, Europe may assert on her side that javelin throwing has remained the property of the old world. Every American attempt to conquer this field up to the present has been in vain. Javelin throwing in the Olympic Games has been the exclusive property of Finnish and Swedish athletes, but this event promises to be a close contest between Germany and Finland in 1936, since Stock is not far behind the Olympic victory, Matti Jarvinen, in his achievements.

Walking Race

Statistics are always elastic and

for this reason the rating list in the Marathon run and the 50 kilometre walking race must not be taken as final, since who can guarantee that the numerous courses over which the Marathon races have been run were all exactly 42 kilometres long. For this reason the rating lists in the Marathon and 50 kilometre walking race have little more than Platonic value. One record is not included in this survey; the decathlon and this for the following reason. The new Finnish system of scoring in this series has not yet become general among the sporting nations, and even this year several countries have listed their decathlon championships according to the old scoring system. Owing to this there is a confusion in the records which makes it impossible even for an expert to estimate comparative abilities.

100 Metres

10.2 sec.	Peacock	United States
10.3 "	Metcalfe	United States
10.3 "	Yoshioka	Japan
10.4 "	Owens	United States
10.4 "	Draper	United States
10.4 "	Johnson	United States
10.4 "	Hanni	Switzerland
10.4 "	Neugass	United States
10.4 "	Sickel	United States
10.4 "	Taniguchi	Japan

200 Metres

20.3 sec.	Owens	United States
20.5 "	Wallender	United States
20.7 "	Neugass	United States
20.8 "	Draper	United States
20.8 "	O'Brien	United States
20.8 "	Shoemaker	United States
21.0 "	Johnson	United States
21.0 "	Metcalfe	United States
21.0 "	Anderson	United States
21.1 "	Theunissen	South Africa

400 Metres

47.1 sec.	Luvall	United States
47.2 "	Hardin	United States
47.3 "	O'Brien	United States
47.3 "	Shore	South Africa
47.5 "	McCarthy	United States
47.6 "	Blackman	United States
47.6 "	Cassin	United States

47.7 "	Roberts	Great Britain
47.8 "	Fuqua	United States
47.8 "	Brown	United States

800 Metres

1 51.4 min.	Robinson	United States
1 51.6 "	Kucharski	Poland
1 51.8 "	Lanzi	Italy
1 52.0 "	Beetham	United States
1 52.1 "	Johannessen	Norway
1 52.2 "	Cunningham	United States
1 52.4 "	Bush	United States
1 52.5 "	Teileri	Finland
1 52.5 "	Venzke	United States
1 52.6 "	O'Neill	United States

1,500 Metres

3 52.2 min.	Cunningham	United States
3 53.0 "	Beccall	Italy
3 53.4 "	Schaumburg	Germany
3 53.6 "	Normand	France
3 54.2 "	Reeve	Great Britain
3 54.4 "	Cerati	Italy
3 54.6 "	Riddel	Great Britain
3 54.7 "	Teileri	Finland
3 54.8 "	Venzke	United States
3 55.0 "	Ny	Sweden

5,000 Metres

14 36.8 min.	Lehtinen	Finland
14 37.0 "	Virtanen	Finland
14 40.8 "	Maki	Finland
14 41.8 "	Askola	Finland
14 42.0 "	Salminen	Finland
14 42.0 "	Hockgrt	Finland
14 44.6 "	Johnson	Sweden
14 44.8 "	Iso-Hollo	Finland
14 46.8 "	Kronberg	Sweden
14 48.8 "	Rolf Hansen	Norway

10,000 Metres

30 38.2 min.	Salminen	Finland
30 38.4 "	Askola	Finland
30 56.0 "	Savidan	New Zealand
31 00.8 "	Haag	Germany
31 07.8 "	Murakoso	Japan
31 25.8 "	Kelen	Hungary
31 28.8 "	E. Pettersson	Sweden
31 32.8 "	Sie ert	Denmark
31 36.2 "	Virtanen	Finland
31 44.6 "	Maki	Finland

110 m Hurdles

14.1 sec.	Klopstock	United States
14.2 "	Beard	United States
14.2 "	Moreau	United States
14.2 "	Moore	United States
14.2 "	Cope	United States
14.2 "	Staley	United States
14.2 "	Kirkpatrick	United States
14.3 "	Finlay	Great Britain
14.3 "	Allen	United States
14.4 "	Caldemyer	United States

400 m Hurdles

52.4 sec.	Moore	United States
53.2 "	Kovacz	Hungary
53.4 "	White	India
53.5 "	E. Wegner	Germany
53.6 "	Mandicas	Greece
53.7 "	Johnson	United States
53.8 "	Facelli	Italy
53.8 "	Areskou	Sweden

(Continued on page 12)

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A MADRAS LEADER

JAMAL MOHAMED: A BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD: By Nilkan Perumal. Pp. 89, published by Pushpam & Co., Vepery, Madras—Price Re. 1.

Mr. Jamal Mohamed is, perhaps, the most popular Muslim Nationalist leader in South India. He has had a life full of activities in the service of the country. Though not a Congressman he is a staunch Nationalist, and has rendered valuable service in the field of Indian Finance and Trade. As such, his position in the public life of India in general and South India in particular is unique. On the face of these facts a chronicle of his services for the country, together with details of his story such as one finds in this book, is welcome.

Mr. Perumal has made an accurate study of Mr. Jamal Mohamed, though he confesses that he had met and talked with him on one or two occasions only. The chapter describing Mr. Jamal as a thinker and philosopher is an interesting contribution. People generally, even his intimate friends do not know much about the spiritual and ascetic side of Mr. Jamal's life. Mr. Perumal has brought out that side of him rather clearly.

The book begins with the story of the Jamal family in Madras. Jamal Moldeen, the father of Jamal Mohamed, came to Madras in the eighties of the nineteenth century and built up a great export business in the tanning industry, himself starting at first as a commission agent. The business grew up and Moldeen made money. He was a man of great independence in thought and action, a quality Jamal Mohamed has well inherited. Even as a boy Jamal Mohamed faces many philosophic doubts on questions such as the existence of God. He begins to think. His educational career is cut short, firstly because, he becomes always troubled in mind with questions which a boy of his age would not think of and, secondly, because, he went into his father's tanning business.

At the age of 28, Jamal goes to Europe on a visit. Then he enters public life by taking an interest in the tanning industry. Later he makes public speeches about the exchange policies of the Government of India owing to the Reverse Councils. Still later, he becomes a champion of the 16d. ratio in South India. We see him then at the Second Round Table in 1931 as a representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce but he labours hard for communal unity, leaving commercial questions in the hands of the other representatives of the Chamber of Commerce like Sir P. Thakurdas and Mr. Biria. He comes back and again continues to fight for the 16d. ratio.

Mr. Perumal has an original way of presenting the person about whom he writes. He has a simple and lucid style. He has tried to make his narrative interesting and to a considerable extent he has succeeded.

The figure of Mr. Jamal Mohamed moving through the pages of Mr. Perumal's book is that of a fascinating man, whom it is worth knowing.

Lord Inchcape A ONE-SIDED PICTURE

LORD INCHCAPE: By Hector Bolitho, London, John Murray, 15s. net.

The author in his very readable biography has painted the picture of Lord Inchcape, his hero, as he really was in many walks of life as an employee, shipping magnate, financier, negotiator, etc. There are, however, some parts of his canvas which he has not touched with his brush. For instance, Indian India knows his hero as one who successfully thwarted all endeavours of Indians, including even the efforts of such an able and resourceful captain of industry as the late Sir Jamsedji Tata, for building up an Indian Merchant Navy during the last half a century. The admirers of Lord Inchcape and sometimes even the Government of India praised this as the service of this imperious magnate to India for her development. An Indian will call it the exploitation of India's resources particularly when he knows that such exploitation enabled him to increase the assets of the P. & O. and its subsidiaries seven times their paid-up capital. One wished the author could have given at least some glimpses in his book of this imperial service of this imperious man.

The reader will also search in vain to find any light in the book as to whether Lord Inchcape did really serve Indian interests during his close association as a Member of Lord Lansdowne's Council in India and as a Member of the India Council in England. Indian India, however, knows to its cost how this association enabled him to dictate the shipping policy in India and consolidate his position as a great dictator in many matters which affected the economic life of this country. One can, therefore, appreciate his keen disappointment when Lord Morley's proposal to appoint him as the Viceroy of India was turned down by the Cabinet. The author gives us a glimpse of the bitterness which this disappointment must have caused to his hero when he tells us that his wife, Jean, had to draft the letter which Lord Inchcape had to address to Lord Morley in this connection.

To a smaller extent Lord Inchcape is known to Indians as the Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1923. Some Indians, particularly Moderates, who are now called Liberals, seemed then to be satisfied with the retrenchments effected by that Committee to the extent of about 8 millions as against 120 millions which he saved for Great Britain as a member of a similar Committee in that country. The biographer, however, takes away even this little consolation which the Liberals felt as regards the achievement of this imperial servant when he observes on page 181:

"What I want to do is to get the various departments to agree with me where economics can be made and to say they can make them. I don't want any credit to my Committee and I don't want to pillory any of the Departments. If I do so, the Indian element will say, 'Look at the British Administration and what they have let the country in for!' Here we find the true glimpse of Lord Inchcape as to how he

wanted to serve India. Retrenchment, or no retrenchment, the primary consideration was to save the face of the British Administration in this country and only such retrenchment was to be made as could be agreed to by the heads of the Departments.

The author gives a very good clue to the character of his hero when he remarks that his hero managed to be on the right side of five Prime Ministers in England. He seems to have managed to be on the right side of at least two Viceroy's and was particularly friendly and frequent in his correspondence with the Governor of Burma. Although there is a belief in some quarters in this country that Lord Inchcape was responsible for the Separation of Burma, it is difficult to infer from what the author has said whether his frequent correspondence with the Governor of that country had anything to do with it.

Indians will no doubt read with a feeling of resentment the pages where the author gives us in a few sentences the true inward feeling of Lord Inchcape towards the aspirations of the people of this country which enabled him to make his fortune and build up his power. He was so bitterly opposed to Gandhiji that he wrote:

"I don't know what the result of Gandhi will be. It looks as if he was practically the Viceroy of India."

and he advised the Prime Minister:

"May I venture to lay before you my impression of what will happen in India if we go on as we are going? If I may say so we have pandered to native agitators in a way that has given them the idea that the more trouble they make, the more chance there is of getting rid of the British from the country....Can you arrange for orders to be sent out that the functions of the Viceroy and his Government are to govern and that all attempts to destroy law and order in the country must be put down with a firm hand....I do hope, my dear Prime Minister, it may not be said hereafter that the loss of India to the British Crown came about while you held the reins."

We know how the Prime Minister must have acted upon this advice.

Some incidents in the life of his hero which the author has narrated can only be justified on the theory that nothing succeeds like success. For example, on one occasion his hero broke open the seals of the Court Receiver of Bombay with his own hands disregarding the authority of the law and on another occasion cabled to his superior that he had 103 degrees temperature, when he had none, and disobeyed the orders to return to duty.

The author has also given us some glimpses of his bullying qualities when he refers to the incidents when his hero coolly got £25,000 more for his boat from his Government. We in India know of many more instances of his bluff where he secured his points even at the terrible cost of the other side since this powerful man had generally the stick and sanction behind him

(Continued on page 16)

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Sociology of Population, by B. K. Sarkar (N. M. Ray-Chowdhary & Co) Calcutta, price Rs. 3

Preparing Corps for the Market (Industry Publishers, Calcutta).

The Negro Question, by J. S. Allen (International Publishers). Anarchy and World Peace (George Allen), price 7s. 6d.

From Hegel to Marx, by Sidney Hook (Victor Gollancz), price 10s. 6d.

Wanderings among Words, by Henry Bett (George Allen), price 6s.

Anchor Man, by Fanny Heaslip Lea (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 7s. 6d.

Famous British Trains, by R. Barnard Way (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 5s.

Without Motive, by Winston Graham (Ward Lock & Co.).

Right Honourable Lady, by Gideon Clark (Ivor Nicholson & Watson), price 7s. 6d.

The Story of Rama and Sita by Stella Mead (Oxford University Press) price Re. 1.

Income-Tax Handy Calculator, by F. X. Alphonso (West End Watch Co.) price Re. 1.

Magic of Numbers, by Utmichand Gangaram (The Bombay Bakery) Hyderabad (Sind).

Scientific Racing Uptodate, by H. Trevor (D.B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co.), price Rs. 3-12.

Parsi Panchang Committee's Report (Parsi Panchayat Fund Office).

Kagava (Guj.) (Prasthan Office Ahmedabad).

Motani Murti (Guj.) (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

Paranya Pachhi (Guj.) part III (Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot).

RACING AND ASTROLOGY

"Scientific Racing Up To Date", By H. Trevor, Price Rs. 3-12.

Finding winners on a racecourse is a task which would defy the efforts of even the reputed prophets mentioned in the Old Testament. Winner finding systems and astrological experts have all been tested and found wanting.

The author of the above book claims to have discovered a method of picking outsiders. It is difficult to understand how the term "Scientific Racing" could be applied to a book based on astrology. The recognised scientific methods in racing are based on handicapping, time test, understanding of breeding, etc.

Mr. Trevor's book maybe of interest to those interested in astrology, but is certainly of little value to genuine followers of racing.

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIALAL VAKIL

Remember Bhupendra Nath—For Services To South Kensington—For Ignoring Art Institutions In India Governing "Indian" Art By London "Chits"—As Others See Us—"Staccato Nationalism" Places—Indian Films In "Welter-Weight" Class—National Council Of Women—"Important Feature" Of Women's University—Art As Vocation For Women—Art Segregated From Life—Needs Of Modern Womanhood.

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, the High Commissioner for India in London, is returning home. There have been touching references, during the usual farewell ceremonies, to the work he has accomplished. His work has been, naturally, many-sided. His position made it so. Unfortunately, for art, artists and art institutions in India, his position enabled him to decide questions of vital importance to them. His decisions were all directed against their freedom as well as their future. Consequently, we remember Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra for the services he rendered to the Delhi architect Sir Herbert Baker, for the services he denied to Indian architects. We remember Sir Bhupendra for the services he rendered particularly to South Kensington, for enunciating the supremacy of South Kensington over Indian art, in theory and practice, at India House.

Governing "Indian" Art By London "Chits."

We remember Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra for ignoring not only the Indian claims and aspirations but for seeking to decide the destiny of Indian art and artists by "expert" chits from London, the "expert" chits that have condemned every art institution in India, without a single exception, to be unfit and incompetent to work out a scheme of mural paintings and decorations for buildings financed by Indian money.

Sir Bhupendra Nath's Melancholy Distinction.

Finally, we remember Sir Bhupendra Nath for the strange economy exercised at India House which expects Indian artists and authors to present their works to enrich the library and art gallery of his "Durbar" at Aldwych. These are some of the unpleasant memories recalled by the farewell speeches of Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra. Their melancholy distinction is unmistakable.

India As A Location

Evelyn Gerstein, writing in the "New York Times," gives an impression of Indian films by no means identical with the opinions which most of us are accustomed avidly to solicit from the foreign passers-by, all and sundry, who condescend to give us their kind certificates. The writer in the "New York Times" does not represent Hollywood which thinks of India "as a location for the Bengal Lancers or more immediately as stampeding ground for the movie elephants of Mysore, where Robert Flaherty is currently filming 'Elephant Boy' for Alexander Korda." The writer describes the "staccato nationalism" that has "lifted film production in India somewhere into the welter-weight class."

Films And Sex

Evelyn Gerstein observes that "the National Council of Women found sex 'no evil in India,' ban-



A lino-cut portrait by Syt. Y. K. Shukla the well-known artist. The artistic possibilities of the lino-cut are hitherto practically unexplored. It is one of the best media for book illustration and newspaper cartoons. Syt. Shukla is, perhaps, the first on this side to try the new artistic medium.

ned obscene posters as things of bad taste and eliminated a few dance sequences. Our sex dramas are pallid in Urdu."

Tricks and Captions

The author selects instructive passages from the Indian "blurb-writers." Indian films are divided into two major categories:—"the myths of Sitas and Savitris and the social films in modern dress, rigid between the Scylla of government and the Charybdis of illiteracy, that still makes the public prefer tricks to captions."

Muslims And Lesser Caste!

The Moslems and women of lesser caste (!) rarely see films at all. In North India the travelling fairs still left intact by the talkies proffer second-hand Westerns screened on bullock-carts for an admission price of two cents. . . .

"Raw Materials"—Censor Boards

"The Motion Picture Society of India campaigns to reduce the duty on raw materials. Cinecolour is 'en route' via Hollywood, and Indian films with an overseas market in South Africa and the Federated Malaya States are still subject to the Censor Boards, staffed by the members of the Vigilance Society, the Chamber of

Commerce, the Indian Educational Service, the customs and the police, as well as a few of the laity representing each major sect."

Imported Similies And Superlatives

If the author of the article lavishly decorated with quotations from Indian "blurb-writers" had seen the source of their inspiration, the American and English film dreadfuls sold, new and second-hand, by tons in the wayside shops and on pavements in India, he would have been touched by the devoted fidelity with which Indian "blurb-writers" reproduce for their own purposes and in their own way, the similies and superlatives of their contemporaries.

Women And National Council's Action.

The author of the article, has obviously, shown the action of the National Council of Women in India as foolish. It has been, in fact, foolish. Its "protests" against posters were singularly ill-advised. The National Council of Women, is moreover, an institution that has scarcely been guilty of any serious or unbiased systematic interest in Indian films.

The Indisputable Line

The work of the Motion Picture

Society is summed up in one indisputable line. This is, of course, not the manner in which film-tourists like Mr. Perry of the Granville Franklin Expedition would speak. For them, perhaps India is till the "location for Bengal Lancers" or "the stampeding ground for the movie elephants of Mysore." Unfortunately, for the Society, the benevolent Perrys are not the only Americans or Europeans who visit India and see and think things for themselves.

Imported Varieties

"Baby Rani" is not the only child star supposed to rival Shirley Temple. Nor is toothless Monster Chandrasena "suggesting Lon Chaney in the Sewers of Paris" the only hero or villain taken from foreign pictures. We have, very assiduously, cultivated our own variety and versions of Hollywood and Elstree stars. We are as the author says "ready critics" however uninformed, and the stars do not merely dispense the advice the authors has pointed out, but start, quite in the approved Hollywood way, fashions more fantastic than Hollywood could imagine in Indian costume and "sets." It is no use locating "staccato nationalism" or elevating profitable internationalism. Both live on the idols of the market-place. Neither Hollywood nor Elstree has yet knocked off their pedestal.

Is Art "Important" To Vital Women?

During the recent addresses at the Convocation of the Women's University the study of music, art and art-crafts was mentioned as one of its "important" features. Perhaps, these subjects occupy prominence in the curricula of the University denied to them in other educational institutions. Perhaps, the number of students who pass the art examinations of the University is greater. But is the course of instruction in art in any way materially different from that prescribed for schools sanctioned by the D.P.I.?

Art As Vocation For Women

"Has any serious or systematic effort been made by the University to investigate, for instance, the rich possibilities of art as a vocation for women?"

Academic Orthodoxy

Is not the attention at present offered by the University to art indicative of academic orthodoxy? Is not art relegated, and thus segregated from women's life to the realm of a cultural luxury, a social accomplishment, not a social necessity or an economic asset for all? Instruction in art specially adapted to the social, cultural and economic aspirations of modern womanhood ought to be more than a merely important and academic feature of the Women's University. It ought to be its vital mainstay and inspiration.

India Of The Princes

I am writing this away from reference books, so that I am spared the temptation of leaning on statistics ("as a drunken man uses a lamp post," said Andrew Lang, "for support rather than for illumination!") but I think it is a safe assumption that the territory of the Indian Princes is more than half as large as that of British India. Anyway travellers would be very unobservant if he failed to notice that enormous areas of India are not under British administration, but under that of Ruling Chiefs.

From Cape Comorin, where India ends, I motored up through Travancore to Cochin, where there is a great new harbour and a strange old colony of White Jews dating from the time of Nebuchadnezzar. Thence I took the train to Coonoor, in the Nilgiris, and from Coonoor, by public bus to Mysore. (Fare 7s. 6d. You may go by bus from Cape Comorin to Kabul.)

On the way to Mysore, we stopped at a small shrine. A passenger alighted to worship Parvati, Siva's wife. He lit a stick of incense, broke a coconut and splashed its contents over the threshold of the temple, laid six bananas at the feet of the goddess, saluted her with joined hands, picked up the bananas and gave them to a child in the bus. Then we drove away, leaving Parvati, with her balloon-breasts and strange secret eyes, smiling at our Chevrolet lorry.

The Hand Of Progress

When the traveller enters the State of Mysore, he will see that each village has wide gateposts, with its name written boldly on an arch between them. This is part of Sir Mirza Ismail's rural reforms: he wants to give the villagers a pride in their own place. Everywhere in Mysore the hand of progress and of Sir Mirza is visible. Sir Mirza attended all three Round Table Conferences. He is still under fifty; a Moslem, and the Prime Minister of a Hindu State. In any future negotiations for Federation, he is likely to play an important part. The Krishnarajasagar Dam is one of his recent successful projects: a huge hydro-electric installation lighting Mysore City and giving power to factories for silks, soaps, sandalwood oil, etc., and a favourite resort on the occasions (twice weekly) when the lake and its cascades and fountains are floodlit in various colours. There are seven Child Welfare and Maternity Centres in Mysore City, in which the people co-operate enthusiastically. An elderly midwife, Nurse Gnanamma, recently gave her entire life-savings, amounting to ₹230, to help in founding a new Maternity Home.

Behind Sir Mirza stands His Highness the Maharajah, who is known throughout India for his enlightened rule and the saintliness of his personal life: he has a liberal tradition in his family, and a Representative Assembly existed in Mysore fifty years ago, long before the Legislatures of British India.

I spent an evening in Mysore at the cinema, seeing that excellent film, "The Invisible Man": the spectators became much more demonstrative at its horrors than an English audience would have been: one felt that they were living in the sequences. All were well-dressed in clean white clothes. Seats cost from 4d to 2s. 8d. The projection was good, and the films were in fair condition, though some of the news-reels were six months old. Micky Mouse has conquered the world, and is a grand ambassador of goodwill, for

Mr. Yeats-Brown's Impressions Of Mysore And Hyderabad

Mr. Yeats-Brown, who has been contributing a series of articles under the title of "India Revisited" to the London "Spectator", gives the following impressions of his recent visit to Mysore State and the Nizam's Dominions.

people who laugh together form strong sub-conscious ties. Clocks, lights and proscenium were planned with an eye to proportion and simplicity; like most buildings in Mysore, this hall is in excellent taste. On each side of the balcony, where I sat, sculptured maidens supported the roof, like caryatides. In Europe or America such figures would be nondescript and lifeless. Here they were original, graceful, spontaneous, possessed of a marked individuality. Perhaps the artist who made them is a descendant of the idol-carvers, or of the men who made the huge, smiling bull that couches on Chaudundi Hill, or of the painters of Ajanta. Who knows? Artistic tradition still lives in India, especially in Indian India: her craftsmen have not yet been debauched by standardisation.

Leaving the city next day, I lingered over the ruins of Seringapatam, which are full of early nineteenth-century ghosts, and had to hurry over a sugar-cane factory at Mandia, silk industries at Channarayana, and two Institutes for Cottage Industries on my way to Bangalore, where I had an appointment to dine with Sir C. V. Raman. Everywhere I found a tea-party arranged, and kind people waiting with flowers and fruit. By the time I came to Bangalore I was in a state of mental and physical collapse: and when I reached my railway carriage, I found it was like a conservatory: the compartment was festooned with garlands of roses, marigolds and 'moghra' blossoms, and stacked high with oranges and mangoes. After the train started I gave the flowers to the night, feeling ashamed of myself for being unworthy of the generous heart of India, and vowing that for the future I would see only what I could assimilate.

Guest Of Sir Akbar Hydari

But as the guest of Sir Akbar Hydari in Hyderabad, I had no chance to keep my resolution. Sir Akbar is the Finance Minister of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, and one of the most dominating personalities in India: a small man physically, but of large intellect and amazing energy. If I had to select a triumvirate of Indians to rule the peninsula, I would choose him, and Sir Mirza Ismail, and Sir Anand Sarup. These three men are self-made, self-confident, and possessed of tremendous drive. It is a pity that the youth of India knows so little of their ideals and achievements, being beglamoured by the demagogues, and honey-tongued idealists with no experience of practical administration on a large scale.

On the night of my arrival, Sir Akbar and I drove out to see the thronged bazaars and picturesque surroundings of the fourth largest city in India. (The city has 466,000 inhabitants, and the State 14,500,000.) At dawn next morning I visited Golconda, and thereafter every waking moment was engaged with seeing hospitals, museums, clubs, schools, a rural development centre, a slum-clearance scheme, a central market erected at a cost of ₹35,000, the Record Office, where enthralling manuscripts of Moghul days are kept—private diaries, reports of spies,

bangles. All had points like needles. Beside them burned a tray of incense.

First we prayed, sitting on the ground with palms upturned, while the Sheikh invoked the blessings of the Most High. Two drummers and a flautist now struck up a galloping tune.

As the music grew quicker and quicker, an old man rose, salaamed to the Sheikh, chose a short skewer (one with chains attached) and asked the Sheikh to bless it, which the latter did by a wave of his hand. Now the old man seemed to hesitate, but only for a moment. He licked the skewer carefully, whirled it aloft and suddenly, sickeningly (the thing happened so quickly that I could hardly believe it) drove the spike downwards from the full height of his arm into the corner of his right eye. There he stood, shivering a little, and sweating, with his eyeball sticking out, and steel rod behind it.

The band had stopped when the skewer went home. He now removed it slowly, licked it, pressed his eye a moment and began to dance again to the mad rattat of the drums.

His figure grew misty. I was either going to faint, or I was going to photograph the whole performance. Which was it to be? The Sheikh's grandsons watched the dervish as innocently as if he had been a Teddy Bear. Three times the skewer whirled aloft, and three times that wretched man impaled his right eye. . . . The third time I set my teeth, and the camera shutter.

Now the worst was over as far as I was concerned. I had taken the dervish's picture. (On the same spool were the dancing school-girls of Travancore).

The next performer chose a longer skewer and drove it through his right cheek, and another through his left cheek, and a third through his tongue. The next dervish

(Continued on page 15)



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Drop In At The Club

"Drop in at the Club."

It would be interesting to know how many out of the countless people upon whose lips that phrase is common, know anything of the foundation of the social gathering-places they frequent and enjoy so much; but it may safely be asserted that their numbers would be in the minority. Yet the history and romantic origin of the Club is one which is absorbing to follow, taking us, as it does, surprisingly far back to the days of ancient Greece and Rome.

Greece is the recognised birth-place of the Club, although it must not be supposed that the Athenaeum clubs then were the counterparts of their namesakes of to-day. A link does exist between them, it is true, for Aristotle tells us that men of the same trade and members of particular tribes, were accustomed to club together for special purposes, and that in some instances men combined for the sake of social intercourse. He says that "these meet together for the sake of one another's company and to offer sacrifices; when they meet they pay certain honours to the gods, and at the same time take

They Did—In 720 B. C.

(BY ALAN DUNCAN)

pleasures and relaxations among themselves."

GUILD-CLUBS

The first clubs in Rome were the trade guilds, instituted about 720 B.C., similar to the guilds of craftsmen which play so great a part in the history of the art of the Middle Ages. At one time, in Rome alone, there were eighty of these guilds (or clubs) and they were not confined solely to the metropolis.

Clubs, then as now, were not only for the upper classes, and even the slaves had their own, which were also in a sense trade-unions. The social clubs of this period were former chiefly by people in the remoter parts of the Empire in an endeavour to lessen the feeling of isolation which their exile involved, the majority of them being military clubs made up from the officers of regiments stationed in foreign parts. The rules of such a club of officers serving in Africa were discovered engraved upon two stone pillars in a prominent place on the site of an old Roman camp there.

WOMEN'S CLUBS TOO

The feminine sex had a place in that movement, too, and clubs exclusively for ladies were numerous, the most celebrated being called "The Senate of Matrons." A debating society was attached to it, at the meetings of which questions of etiquette and dress were discussed.

Political clubs were well-known in Greece and Rome; at which the aristocrats and democrats advanced their views on politics as they do to this day.

After the days of Roman influence and culture had died, clubs disappeared, too, and they were not revived again until the fourteenth century, although there were secret societies in the Middle Ages which, however, cannot be called clubs in the true sense of the word.

The first information we have of a club in England was that frequented by Chaucer and Thomas Occleve, the poet, about 1390. It was called "La Court de bone Compagnie."

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth their popularity really began again, and many of them are well-known by name even now owing to the fame of the great men who belonged to them.

MERMAID TAVERN

There was a club at the Mermaid Tavern, of which Raleigh and Shakespeare were members. Ben Jonson was known to frequent it, and he was at the same time founder and president of the Apollo Club whose sessions were held at the Devil Tavern, in Fleet Street. In 1659, during the time of Cromwell, a notable political club was formed called the Rota Club, for the propagation of republican opinion. The Sealed Knot was the opposition Royalist club of the same period.

The famous Kit-Kat Club was instituted in 1703 for literary purposes and to promote the Protestant successions. The Duke of Marlborough, Sir R. Walpole, Steele, and Dr. Garth belonged to

it. It derived its name, Kit-Kat, from Christopher Kat, a pastry-cook, of King Street, Westminster, who was responsible for the cuisine. Another, the Dilettanti Club, was established in 1734 for the furtherance of taste for fine art in Great Britain. The society published Chandler's Travels (1775-6), and several other finely illustrated works. They met at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James.

"JOHNSON'S CLUB"

Doctor Johnson, himself, and Sir Joshua Reynolds were responsible for yet another famous club. It was at first called "The Club" and "Johnson's Club," but finally bore the name of the "Literary Club." Hawkins, Topham Beauclerk, Goldsmith, Burke, and Bennett Langton, were among the first members. The opinion formed of a new work by this club was accepted as a criterion all over London, and had great influence on the fortunes of many a writer. Hallam, Macaulay, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Bishop Blomfield were also members. Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's was in the chair at the centenary dinner on 7th June, 1864.

BEEF-STEAK CLUB

There were many others equally famous, but it would require a book in itself to deal with them all. One other, however, must not be omitted, for it bore the distinction of being the most uni-

que of all clubs at the time. This was the "Beef-Steak Club" (or, as it was styled by its members, "The Sublime Society of Beef-Steaks"), started in 1735 by an actor at Covent Garden Theatre, in the painting-room of which the members dined of beef-steaks. The society became very fashionable and long included on its roll the Prince of Wales, royal dukes, and other eminent persons who submitted to its somewhat ludicrous rules. It ceased to be a club in 1867, its last meeting being held in a room of the Lyceum Theatre.

It is interesting to note that the word 'clubmen' as applied nowadays had a very different meaning when it was first used during the Civil Wars of 1642-9. Historical information defines it thus: "Clubmen, associations founded in the southern and western counties of England to restrain the excesses of the armies during the Civil War. They professed neutrality, but inclined towards the king, and were considered enemies by his opponents."

When next you say "Drop in at the club," remember that some grave Roman senator may have used similar words in invitation to a friend of his centuries before you.

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The Betrayal Of Abyssinia

BRITISH MINISTERS CONDEMNED OUT OF
THEIR OWN MOUTHS

1935, Sept. 11—Sir Samuel Hoare at Geneva:

The ideas contained in the Covenant have become a part of our National conscience. . . . My country stands for the collective maintenance of the Covenant in its entirety, and particularly for steady and collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression.

It is because as practical people the British believe that collective security founded on international agreement is the most effective safeguard of peace that they would be gravely disturbed if the new instrument that has been forged were blunted or destroyed.

* * * * *

Oct. 14.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain:

If the League were to abdicate its functions under the Covenant every weak nation would first begin to arm, then to seek alliance with its strongest neighbour, and before long the peace of Europe would be at the mercy of the biggest and strongest Powers in Europe.

* * * * *

Oct. 14.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain:

The choice before us is whether we shall make a last effort at Geneva for peace or security or whether by a cowardly surrender we shall break a promise we have made and hold ourselves up to the shame of our children and their children's children.

* * * * *

Oct. 23.—Mr. Baldwin:

Critics of the Government say that there is a loophole for going

The "News Chronicle" publishes the following extracts from speeches and official documents recording the Great Betrayal, compiled without comment by A. J. Cummings and "respectfully dedicated to the Statesman with the Sealed Lips."

behind the back of the League. Nothing of the kind is intended. General Election.—Government Manifesto:

The League of Nations will remain as heretofore the keystone of British foreign policy. . . . In the present unhappy dispute between Italy and Abyssinia there will be no wavering in the policy we have hitherto pursued. . . . Our attitude to the League is dictated by the conviction that collective security by collective results can alone save us from a return to the old system which resulted in the Great War. . . . (Sgd.) STANLEY BALDWIN, J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, JOHN SIMON.

Dec. 6.—Hoare-Laval Peace Terms Revealed:

They aroused a storm of indignation throughout the country and were characterised as "The Great Abyssinian Betrayal."

Dec. 18:

Sir Samuel Hoare, as the Government scapegoat, resigned.

Dec. 19.—Mr. Baldwin in the Hoare Debate:

I was not expecting that deeper feeling which was manifested by many of my hon. friends in many parts of the country on what I may call the grounds of conscience and of honour. . . . The proposals are now absolutely dead.

Dec. 20.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain:

The League of Nations is the keystone of our foreign policy. . . . 1936: April 18.—Mr. Baldwin: We want the Covenant of the League to become the law of the world, and unless we are to abandon that hope we regard ourselves as bound to give our full support to the League when the Covenant is broken.

April 20.—Italians Almost at the Gates of Addis Ababa—Mr. Eden, addressing League Council:

So far as His Majesty's Government is concerned, we propose to maintain those economic and financial sanctions which have already been put into force. In addition, His Majesty's Government are ready and prepared to consider the imposition of any further economic and financial sanctions that may be considered effective for the settlement of the dispute.

May 2.—Emperor of Abyssinia in Flight and His Armies Dispersed.

May 3.—Mr. Baldwin: I feel a bitter humiliation.

May 5.—Italians Enter Addis Ababa. End of the War.

May 15.—Mr. Baldwin: I am not disposed to accept

any blame for what has happened.

June 3:

The "News Chronicle" discloses the plot for a Mediterranean pact of mutual assistance between Italy and Great Britain, behind the back of the League.

June 5:

The return of the scapegoat, Sir Samuel Hoare returns to the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty.

June 10.—Mr. N. Chamberlain: . . . that seems to me (to pursue the policy of sanctions) the Midsummer of Madness.

Surely it is time that the nations which compose the League should review the situation and decide so to limit the functions of the League in future that they may accord with its real powers.

June 11.—Mr. Baldwin (questioned in the House of Commons on Mr. Chamberlain's remarks of the previous day):

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has explained to me that they were "provisional reflections" . . . No decisions have been reached.

June 13:

The Foreign and British Press almost unanimously disregard these tentative explanations and assumes that the British Government has decided to end sanctions and to propose a limitation of the powers of the League and to rely on other methods for the maintenance of British security.

?—Date not yet disclosed.

—Formal Act of British Surrender.

Ten World Champions

(Continued from page 7)

54.0 min. Evans	United States	1.97 m	Philson	United States
54.0 " Rushton	South Africa	1.97 " "	Murphy	United States
HAMMER THROWING				
54.50 m Dreyer	United States	4.41 m	Graber	United States
53.41 " Jansson	Sweden	4.39 " "	Keith Brown	
53.36 " Porhola	Finland			
53.07 " Annamaa	Estonia	4.36 " "	Meadows	United States
52.78 " Cruickshank		4.35 " "	Sefton	United States
		4.30 " "	Nishida	Japan
52.68 " O'Callaghan	Ireland	4.27 " "	Deacon	United States
52.10 " Kishon	United States	4.26 " "	Massey	United States
51.93 " Hannula	Finland	4.26 " "	Valentine	United States
51.85 " Heino	Finland	4.26 " "	Roy	United States
51.80 " Johnson	United States	4.25 " "	Ohye	Japan
DISCUS THROWING				
53.10 m Schroeder	Germany	74.30 m	Matti Jarvinen	Finland
53.03 " Andersson	Sweden	73.96 " "	Stock	Germany
52.01 " Dunn	United States	71.30 " "	Nikkanen	Finland
51.55 " Berg	Sweden	69.72 " "	Toivonen	Finland
50.41 " Carpenter	United States	69.09 " "	Welmann	Germany
50.24 " Lampert	Germany	68.92 " "	Lokajski	Poland
50.19 " Sorlie	Norway	68.90 " "	Vilnio	Finland
49.76 " Petty	United States	68.56 " "	Attervall	Sweden
49.32 " Wurfelsdobler	Germany	68.08 " "	Sippala	Finland
49.27 " Laborde	United States	67.55 " "	Waterbury	United States
BROAD JUMP				
8.13 m Jesse Owens	United States	16.98 m	Torrance	United States
8.01 " Peacock	United States	16.33 " "	Woelke	Germany
7.81 " Olson	United States	16.07 " "	Lyman	United States
7.76 " Brooks	United States	16.06 " "	Vilding	Estonia
7.74 " Tajima	Japan	15.89 " "	Dunn	United States
7.73 " Leichum	Germany	15.77 " "	Daranyi	Hungary
7.70 " Robert Paul	France	15.75 " "	Berg	Sweden
7.67 " Hollis	United States	15.74 " "	Barlund	Finland
7.66 " Ward	United States	15.71 " "	Dees	United States
7.64 " Long	Germany	15.69 " "	Reynolds	United States
HIGH JUMP				
2.03 m Johnson	United States	15.78 m	Metcalf	Australia
2.01 " Asakuma	Japan	15.64 " "	Oshima	Japan
2.01 " Tanaka	Japan	15.36 " "	Romero	United States
2.00 " Metcalfe	Australia	15.30 " "	Myagawa	Japan
2.00 " Kotkas	Finland	15.28 " "	Rajasaari	Finland
1.98 " Spitz	United States	15.17 " "	Wilkins	United States
1.98 " Osborn	United States	15.15 " "	Harada	Japan
1.98 " Perrasalo	Finland	15.09 " "	Haugland	Norway
1.97 " Rushforth	United States	15.01 " "	Suomela	Finland
1.97 " Weinkotz	Germany	14.99 " "	Drechsel	Germany

SECRETS OF DEVIL'S ISLAND

Guards Of French "Andamans" File Libel Suit

Mlle. Mireille Marogen, young and prominent woman lawyer of Paris, won a delay on May 29th in her expected trial on a charge of defamation of character—brought by 118 guards of the French Penal Colonies in French Guiana, says the Paris correspondent of the Associated Press of America.

A police court declared itself incompetent to try the case because it involves functionaries and it must be tried in the assizes court. Mlle. Marogen's arrest was an outgrowth of a honeymoon visit to Devil's Island and other dreaded prison reserves of French Guiana. She is the wife of an engineer, but uses her maiden name. On her return she wrote a se-

ries of articles for a Paris newspaper describing conditions in the colonies. The guards brought the action against her jointly, declaring she had "wounded their professional honour." Whether they would carry the case on into the assizes court is uncertain.

She charged in the articles that favoured treatment and in some cases "escapes" could be obtained by prisoners with modelled inhuman treatment.

Prisoners with relatives in France who sent them money were assigned to comparatively pleasant work, she said, dined well, strolled about Cayenne, the capital of French Guiana, and in some instances even maintained quarters of their own outside prison precincts.

She demanded an investigation of the large number of escapes—there were 268 one year, official figures disclose.

The favoured prisoners, the writer continued, wore freshly laundered linens and had jobs that kept them out of the sun, while others toiled in torrid fields, clad in rags. At mealtimes, she said, the latter class were thrown bread, sardines and chunks of meat, which they grabbed and devoured like animals.

She attacked the system of "doubling"—under which prisoners sent to Guiana, after completing their prison terms, must spend an equal length of time in semi-liberty in Guiana and even on completing that can return to France only at their own expense.

In many cases, she said, the period of semi-liberty was worse than the prison term, for the men had to shift for themselves and earned so little money they could never save enough to pay passage home.

50 KILOMETRE WALK				
4 31 43	Std. Schwab	Switzerland		
4 35 53	" Rivolta	Italy		
4 36 04	" Courtols	France		
4 37 42	" Pretti	Italy		
4 39 09	" Whitlock	Great Britain		
4 39 32	" Green	Great Britain		
4 43 23	" Reiniger	Switzerland		
4 40 32	" Aebersold	Switzerland		
4 45 06	" Laisne	France		
4 45 48	" Johnson	Great Britain		
MARATHON RACE				
2 26 41	Std. Son	Japan		
2 26 43	" Ikenaka	Japan		
2 26 51	" Kusonoki	Japan		
2 32 07	" Kelley	United States		
2 33 05	" Suzuki	Japan		
2 34 01	" Dengis	United States		
2 37 01	" Begeot	France		
2 37 20	" Wood	Great Britain		
2 37 49	" Porter	United States		
2 38 13	" Palm	Sweden		

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

On no account soak vegetables in cold water before cooking. It only makes them lose their mineral salts.

Quite often scorch marks can be removed by washing in warm water and soap. Little more can be done as it is the material which is damaged. White material can be bleached with peroxide.

Make your lino last longer by painting over with two coats of varnish. It will save wear and restore the faded appearance.

Newly enamelled baths should be filled with cold water to allow the paint to harden—remember to let the cold water run before the hot when using the bath for the first time afterwards.

Old tooth brushes come in handy for getting into crevices when cleaning carved furniture, dainty china, vases, etc.

Polished Tables which have heat marks on their surface may often be cleaned by dabbing with a little methylated spirit and immediately polished with olive oil.

Varnished floors which are stained with water can be restored by an application of methylated spirit and a good polish rubbed over the surface.

A little furniture cream rubbed on metals will keep the surface from discolouring and will not detract from the brightness.

Keep a bottle of olive oil and vinegar, mixed in equal parts, handy. This solution is splendid for cleaning and polishing furniture.

BARBARA HUTTON'S DEAL

£240,000 Emeralds From Opera Star

Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow, formerly Miss Barbara Hutton, the Woolworth heiress, is reported in Paris to have recently bought world-famous emeralds to the value of £240,000.

They have been sold, it is stated, by Mme. Ganna Walska, the Polish prima donna, and former wife of Mr. Harold F. McCormick, the Chicago millionaire.

They were originally given to the Countess de Castiglione by Napoleon III.

When Mme. Ganna Walska was asked about the reported sale today she said, "I don't wish to discuss the matter."

WOMEN PRISONERS TAUGHT DANCING

Also English Literature, Gardening, And Cookery At Evening Classes At Holloway Prison

Evening classes at Holloway Prison at which the women prisoners are taught country dancing, gardening, Spanish, English literature, handwork and cookery, were described by Miss Size, deputy-governor of the prison, at the Sisterhood Session of the Brotherhood Movement conference in London.

"Since the introduction of these classes, the whole atmosphere of the prison has changed," said Miss Size.

"The very rigid atmosphere of discipline has died out, and in its place we have friendly co-operation between the staff and the prisoners."

She said that prisons to-day might be regarded more as hospitals for individuals who were

misfits. They were hoping soon to have a psychologist working with them at Holloway.

"Blow Up Prison"

Miss Margaret Bondfield, the chairman, wondered how soon the time would come when they could blow up Holloway Prison and have it rebuilt on modern lines, for she thought that no matter how excellent the work inside, the building itself was still typical of the old prison days.

Mrs. Hughes, of the North Yorkshire Federation, moved a resolution urging that steps should be taken to ensure that no child should be born in prison in cases where the mother was serving a sentence. The resolution was carried.

WIVES OF GREAT MEN

Wives of English Prime Ministers have been telling tales—of the helplessness of the great men in ordinary situations, which recall the description of an American woman writer of men in general as the protected sex. "Woman goes through life with a baby in one arm and a husband on the other", is Florence Sesbury's summing-up. Shaw's Candida is a case in point. Now Mrs. Baldwin states from her experience that great men are "helpless" and that it is a whole time job for the wife of such to "see that they are able to do their work". Of Lord Salisbury (left in charge for an afternoon of a small boy at Hatfield) his wife declared, "he may be able to govern the country, but he is quite unfit to be in charge of children". Disraeli's wife and Gladstone's similarly gave their husbands away. And the average man without the excuse of office "will gaze with a look of pathetic frustration at a button that has suddenly come off while he is dressing" and call a frantic S. O. S. to the nearest female—to drop whatever she may be doing and administer first aid.—"Irish Press".

HOW TO CLEAN IVORY

You can clean ivory by applying a mixture of lemon juice and whiting. Apply thoroughly with a

SHE WAS NO NUMBSKULL

School-Girl Wins "World's Spelling Championship"

Jean Trowbridge, a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl, has won a "world's spelling championship" at a contest held in Washington.

She was twice disqualified by the judges, but she proved from dictionaries that her spelling of the words in dispute was as good as theirs.

Jean was declared "out" because she spelled "char"—a woman who



"I want some of your face Beauty Cream."
"One moment, madame, I will see if we have sufficient for you."

SHE WENT BALD IN A NIGHT

Girl Gets £1,400 Damages

A sum of £1,400 was awarded by a Paris court to pretty Mlle. Yvonne Leroy, who at 23 has lost her hair.

Mlle. Leroy, who writes lyrics for Tino-Rossi, the tenor, had dark hair. She wanted to be a blonde and, according to her evidence in court, she allowed a hairdresser to dye her locks. Next morning she was bald.

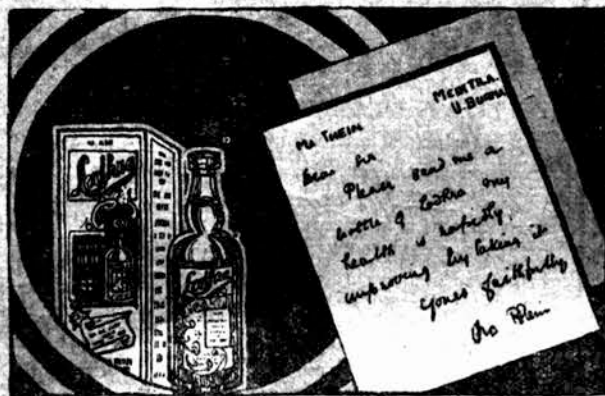
brush, cleaning afterwards with clear water. This bleaches as well as cleans. Ivory also may be cleaned with alcohol. When ivory becomes yellow, wash it well in soap and water, then place it while still wet in the sunshine. Wet it with soapy water for two or three days several times a day, still keeping it in the sunshine. Wash again and rinse in clean water.

(Continued on Page 45)

does casual housework—"chore". After a protest the judges accepted her spelling.

She was again disqualified for leaving out the "b" in numbskull, but after reference to dictionaries she was readmitted to the contest.

She won the championship when her nearest rival—a boy—put an "e" instead of an "t" into the middle of the word predilection, and when he spelled eczema "ezcema".—Reuter.



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"Tortured And Massacred By Gas"

It would have been well (writes the "News Chronicle" in its issue of June 16) if Cabinet Ministers who are hesitating on the question of continuing sanctions against Italy had heard the vigorous denunciation of their timidity at the meeting of the Women's Peace Crusade at Queen's Hall last night.

Two thousand women from London, from the North, the Midlands, the West Country and Wales—they looked mothers and wives for the most part—who have a keener appreciation than most men of the peril in which we stand if collective security is abandoned, came to listen to the 16-year-old Princess Tshai, daughter of the Emperor of Abyssinia, who told us at first hand what war means in this year 1936.

But what made the assembly memorable was the intensity of feeling that ran through it—it was akin to revivalism—and the ringing denunciations of this "chicken-livered" British Government, of the "insults to Lord Cecil and Mr. Eden by this second-rate man, Mr. Neville Chamberlain", and of the call to immediate action made in fine, courageous speeches by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., bitter and ironical, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, deeply moved, and Mrs. Ayrton Gould, blunt, robust and hitting like a ramrod. **CRISIS DURING NEXT 48 HOURS** "Perhaps we have only 48 hours left", cried Miss Rathbone, "before the Government makes the decision. See we don't waste our time."

That was the keynote—48 hours in which to save the world, as Mrs. Gould said. "Let us get rid of this old Prime Minister who never makes up his mind. Let us show it is the people who lead and the statesmen who follow," cried Mrs. Ashby, and cheer on cheer rang out.

This crowded assembly, which had paid its money at the doors as though coming to a concert—people stood up near the high roof—was as indignant—possibly

Ethiopian Emperor's Daughter Denounces Italian Infamy

more indignant—at the prospect of Mussolini getting away with his atrocities and his spoils than the same people were when the Hoare-Laval proposals were mooted.

They wanted to know what they could do, and the chairman, Miss Kathleen Courtney, told them to send copies of the resolution they passed (with one dissentient) urging continuance of sanctions, refusal of all financial assistance to Italy, and the suspension of Italy from membership of the League. Terrific applause greeted that last notion.

CHEERED FOR A FULL MINUTE

When Princess Tshai walked on the platform the audience rose and applauded for a full minute. She is 16, but she looked and behaved as a woman.

ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR'S SONS

A British Journalist's Impressions

Mr. William Hickay writes as follows in the "Daily Express"—At lunch I sat between the Emperor of Ethiopia's two sons—Crown Prince Asfao, 12-year-old Prince Makonnen, Duke of Harar.

Both have fuzzy hair, large and liquid eyes; speak good French.

But the elder is sad and serious; the little boy bubbles over with fun, gets restive during long speeches, asks lots of questions. ("He is young" said the Crown Prince.)

Here is the signature. After a few polite skirmishes about the weather ("We're used to much more rain in Abyssinia"), the food ("Where does salmon come from? Is Scotland far?"), the boy got suddenly down to his favourite subject.

She read her speech without a tremor, speaking excellent English, and looking, in her white picture hat, white cloak and white silk dress, remarkably self-possessed.

After a child, Tabitha Corbett Ashby, had presented a bouquet, the Princess delivered her address. She said:—

"It is with great pleasure that I respond to the invitation addressed to me by the Women's Peace Crusade. For a long time Ethiopia has known the zeal and the devotion with which the society has laboured for the cause of justice. His Majesty the Emperor expresses to you his heartfelt appreciation."

She referred to the sympathy of the British nation and said: "Your confidence is a great encouragement for the Emperor, who has come to England for the defence of the independence of

his people. In spite of the cruel events of the present hour, we preserve our confidence in the cause of justice."

TORTURED AND MASSACRED BY GAS

She spoke vividly of the troops who were tortured and massacred by the thousands by the infamous mustard-gas attacks of the enemy, and she said that after the Red Cross ambulances became the object of systematic bombing and targets for the machine-guns of enemy aeroplanes the care of the sick and wounded devolved largely upon the women.

"Thousands of my compatriots", she said, "followed their husbands to the front, and it became their lot to nurse, with totally inadequate means and under constant danger, the wounds and gas burns of our brave soldiers."

The Princess concluded with an appeal "that our glorious and independent homeland which we have defended with so much innocent blood, may be preserved to us and to future generations."

BRITISH LION NOT YET A SHEEP

The meeting had been enthusiastic from the first, but Miss Rathbone roused it still further.

"Mussolini, this would-be Napoleon", she said, "should be shown that the British lion was not yet turned into a sheep. We ought to be saved from the disgrace of a re-established Stresa front. Stresa has been washed away in Abyssinian blood."

Among those who had platform tickets were Lord and Lady Cecil, Lady Layton, Miss Margery Pelham, Mr. Vyvyan Adams, M.P., Lord Marley, Dame Rachel Crowdy, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, M.P., Lady Samuel, Sir Raymond Unwin, Lady Horsley, Miss Megan Lloyd George and Dame Adelaide Anderson.

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'GRAMS: ANTIQUININ'

GO AHEAD AND "SNAP!"

There are cooks who insist that cooking is a complicated science, and there are camera enthusiasts who would like to make you believe that taking pictures is a mysterious mixture of scientific theory and Black Magic.

Don't be fooled by them. They are merely trying to impress you—and, incidentally, themselves. Of course, both cooking and cameras can be complicated, but most of us can get along very well with a plain diet of foods and photographs, observes a writer in the "Irish Press".

The Camera

In its simplest form, a camera is a light-tight box, with a film at one end and a lens at the other, together with a shutter to control the amount of light going through the lens, just as a blind controls the light entering a room through the window. Simple lenses, such as are fitted to box-type cameras, like the Baby "Brownie", will not however, give pictures which are "sharp" all over if you let the light through the whole of the lens—the pictures, especially the corners, will be fuzzy. You have to use only the central part of the lens—the "bull's eye and inner" as the marksman calls it—not the "outer."

In order to do this, a metal mask with a round hole in it smaller than the lens, is made to shut off the outer part of the lens from the light. This is known as the "stop."

Avoid Over-Exposure

Apart from doing this, these stops can be used for another purpose. In very bright light, in order to avoid over-exposure, it is necessary to cut down the amount of light striking the film when the picture is taken. The metal mask, containing the stop holes, is made movable, so that smaller holes can be brought in front of the lens if the light is too intense.

The "compound" lenses fitted to high class cameras (they call the best kind "anastigmatic" lenses) require a finer adjustment of the stop holes than can be achieved by means of the metal strip arrangement. This is done by what is known as the "iris diaphragm."

DOUBLE ACROSTIC NO. 6

(By RAO)

Freedom's desperate struggle was fought here in vain,
When Might said it was right and crushed the weak outright,
None helped the Weak for weakness is after all a sin,
All worship the tyrant; as he is mighty and therefore right.

1. Sam! wear thine Hat and be sure
You don't breathe hard or get a cure.

2. Call it as you please, this uprooted bud;
It is a beknighting thing as many have said.

3. Something short of a naval fleet;
A play it is where many can meet.

4. Mah, dear, I am coming in to see
To get a metrical foot in lovely Poesy.

5. Pea is brown? Pray what is its colour?
A cuttlefish they say is also similar.

(For solution see page 54)

No Black Magic In Taking Pictures With A Camera

and since compound lenses can manage to make pictures which are sharp all over, even if the light is allowed to pass through the whole of the lens, it is difficult to understand why the diaphragm is necessary.

The whole point is that if you want to take a snapshot (instantaneous exposure) on a dull day, you will need a wider lens opening than on a bright day. You therefore adjust your stops accordingly.

The advantage is that if you want clear-cut detail from foreground to background in your picture, you will have to use a small compound lens opening; but if you want to pick out an individual or a group, and leave the background and foreground blurred, one of the larger stops should be used.

The "F" Value

Look at the front of the shutter of your Kodak and you will see a

number of tiny figures engraved in white, each figure preceded by the letter "f." These are the "stop" values, for with the Diaphragm type of adjustment the major settings of the "stops" are indicated by numerals. These numbers have a definite meaning in terms of the relationship between the width of the lens opening and the distance from lens to film inside the camera.

When you see that a picture was made with the lens at "f.11," for example, it means that the opening of the lens was one-eleventh of the lens-to-film distance. It happens that f.11 is a good, average, opening, neither too large nor too small. On the Baby "Brownie," in fact, the opening has been fixed at f.11 so that in ordinary bright sunlight the camera can take pictures of anything from 5 ft. distance up to infinity.

With the small openings, such as f.16 and f.22, the amount of light is cut down so much that a

longer exposure of the film has to be used.

The Only Magic Formula

This brings us back to the shutter which controls the amount of light apart from the "stops". You can take one photograph with a large "stop" and a quick shutter action and get almost exactly the same effect in another photograph with a small "stop" and a slow shutter action. Very skilled photographers could observe the difference in the "quality" of the pictures which is another of those words suggesting that photography is a very complicated business. You would probably say that you thought one of the photographs was better than the other, and without going into technicalities, that is about all there is to it.

For most ordinary snapshots, a shutter that opens and closes in about 1-25th second is all that you need. This shutter speed, coupled with a lens opening of f.11, is so nearly right for all average outdoor conditions that the amateur should look upon it as the only magic formula in the whole business. With modern film, such as "Verichrome," in your camera, you can't very well go wrong on 1-25th second, f.11. In very good light, change to f.16 for landscapes, and you'll get greater detail.

You see, it's not really so complicated. And as for "Black Magic," that's all eye-wash! There's no fun like taking pictures and the simplicity of the modern camera makes it more fun than ever. Now you know how your camera works and you can play around with gadgets and understand what you're doing, you'll find your pictures worth looking at afterwards, which will make the whole pastime much more worth while. Go ahead and "snap!"

alone, even in India: perhaps least of all in India).

Moreover, one hears on all sides that the British legal system has become hopelessly slow and cumbersome. In Indian India, on the other hand, justice is comparatively swift and simple: a poor man does not feel that he is caught in the toils of a system which he does not understand and cannot afford. Bribery he can understand, and much prefers to expensive appeals. A law suit can be grand fun for a litigious peasant, but even the litigious peasant likes to feel that the case is eventually coming to some conclusion. In British India he may be dead before there is a decision, whereas under a Maharajah he will get value for his money.

INDIA OF THE PRINCES

(Continued from page 10)

vish drove a spike into the top of his head. (It went in about a quarter of an inch, and I felt inclined to giggle.) Another man put a skewer through his neck. A fifth transfixed the skin of his belly.

At last, the performance ended. A doctor present assured me that I had seen nothing that could not be done by a normal man, provided he could induce in himself the right mood. He himself, he declared, at the age of sixty-four, had driven spikes into all parts of his body. But why was there no bleeding, I asked? He answered that no veins were pierced. (But isn't the tongue a mass of blood vessels?) There are many things about the Rujals which I could not find out, and some of the things I know were told to me in confidence. Their rites consist largely of whirling dances and the repetition of the Name of God (Allah-hu). What we had seen was merely the result of mystical exaltation. Their faith is a by-way of religion and anathema to orthodox Islam. Certainly it is a strange path by which to approach the Merciful Creator, but it is one that has been trodden by men in many lands and ages.

Of course the Rujals are not in the least typical of Hyderabad, which is a progressive modern State; but they are typical. I think of a secret India that still exists, though it is never seen by Padgett M.P., an India of masochism, and strange spells and sacrifices, where "sati" is still honoured, where a black goat's throat is cut in front of the Rolls-Royce of a Ruling Chief before he sets out on a journey, and where sinners expiate their offences by consuming the five products of a cow. (None of this, I repeat, could happen in Hyderabad, if only because it is a Moslem State).

A Comparison

In spite of these survivals for because of them?) Indian India seems to be generally more contented than the adjacent regions of British India. It is difficult to generalise about six hundred Indian States, varying in size from

a few acres to countries as big as Ireland, but I think it is quite incontestable that on the whole indigenous administrations are more popular than foreign bureaucracy. (This is not so, however, in the matter of Indian appointments in British India; there the people prefer the British, chiefly because they have no communal bias). Under the Maharajahs salaries are smaller than in British India, but taxation is not so heavy, and living is much cheaper. (In Datta, for instance, milk is 1.2d. a pint and mutton 2d. a pound). The administration may not always be so efficient (it is 'more' efficient, I think, in five or six States) but it is always much more human. And gay. There are more holidays, more pageants, more excitement, even if the excitement be a dacoity or the abduction of somebody's daughter. If it is not your daughter, or your home that has been attacked, you have a topic for the village guest-house. The British are immersed in their own affairs, and devastatingly dull as rulers. (The new Parliaments may cause a stir for a time, but what do the masses care for debates? They do not live by bread

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

LORD INCHEAPE

(Continued from Page 8.)
but sometimes bluffed and succeeded even when there was none. It is remarkable that Lord Inchcape continued saying in season and out of season that he was not a politician, but no business man so successfully utilised the platform of his own Company for ventilating his opinions on politics, education, foreign relation and general questions of finance etc., not only to the discomfiture of his rivals but even to the great annoyance of his own friends in Government.

There is no doubt much to learn and admire in the life of Lord Inchcape. The way in which he answered the call of public duty in his own country in addition to the tremendous hard work which he put forth from day to day for building up his great shipping organisations showed how successful a businessman he was. Those who want to introduce democracy in the management of Joint Stock Companies will find what an autocrat the successful businessman was in the management of his companies and how he resented even the asking of questions at his general meetings by his shareholders. The Law Member of the Government of India, before he presents the Report of the Select Committee over his Indian Companies Amendment Bill to the Legislative Assembly, will be well advised to find out the period and the terms of the Managing Agency which the firm of the hero of our author have secured in India from the Companies with which Lord Inchcape was connected. It will also be interesting to know how both Dalal Street and Hornby Road will look upon the ethics of the hero of this book as regards the Company Management when they would find that retired Governor or High Government functionaries were invited by Lord Inchcape to join the Board of his great and successful Company with its ramifications throughout the British Empire.

The biographer remarks:

"Sir James Mackay did not create great firms and enterprises in the same way as the Levers, the Nobles, and the Mondes. Perhaps he was guided by the old advice that houses are built by fools for wise men to live in."

The author adds that:

"Lord Inchcape drew great enterprises together, but with the exception of the P. & O. Bank, he did not create them."
In other words, he never initiated a single business concern, but walked into and got control of those that were already made successful by others. It would have been interesting and fair to his hero had the author given fuller details as to how he got control of the P. & O. and other concerns. Sometimes different versions about such acquisitions are given by different parties. It will be difficult to agree with the author that Lord Inchcape was merely guided by the advice that houses were built by fools for wise men to live in, in absence of the knowledge as to how he built, developed and made all his concerns a great power in the land.

There are occasional touches and glimpses which the author has given of his hero's life which indicate that the author is not merely a worshipper of his hero. In the last years of his life Lord Inchcape was almost restive and despondent and failed to march with the times. The author has truly remarked:

"He now lived in a world which was governed by a sense of



Women volunteers in Poona's perfect roll campaign: Seated on chairs (from left to right) are Shrimatis Ushabai Dange, B. M. Gupte, Dwarka Bai Gurjar, Sushilabai Bal and Sushilabai Javdekar. About 3,000 women voters were enrolled by these volunteers.

DRAVIDIAN ORIGIN OF SANSKRIT WORDS

Yale University Deputes Anthropologist To Carry On Research Among South Indian Hill Tribes

New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A., June 7.—The appointment of the first American anthropologist for research work in India became known here to-day when it was learned that the National Research Council has granted a fellowship to David G. Mandelbaum, of Yale University, which will enable him to make an ethnological study of the hill tribes of Southern India in the region of Travancore and Madras Presidency. Mandelbaum, who comes from Chicago, Ill., will receive the Ph. D. degree this month, and is the second Yale scholar to study in Southern India. Dr. Murray B. Emeneau, Research Assistant in the Department of Linguistics, who is completing a year's study of the Dravidian and Munda languages will continue his work next year under the auspices of the American Philosophical Society and Yale University.

The purpose of Mandelbaum's investigation will be to map out the distribution and cultural status of the little known hill tribes, with the chief emphasis on their social and economic life. The members of these tribes live in trees, are shy and flee at the approach of whites; they have only recently been recruited for labour on tea plantations. They are primitive food gatherers, practicing a little sporadic agriculture, but subsist chiefly on jungle game. The study is to be undertaken for the light that it may shed on the cultural movements of peoples in

values different from those in which he had been trained."

Again when he could not tolerate the movement for reducing the hours of work, the author remarks:

"He did not pause to remember that he had risen upon the tide; when industrial and commercial life was on the ascendency. He did not always realize that the reward for brains and steadfastness in these new times were nothing compared with what they were in his younger days, when, though these qualities were not more rare, the opportunities were much greater—at least, in India." The author analyses the causes of his disappointment which are worth quoting:

"He refused to delegate these duties, even in his old age. Whether his disappointment was in his experience of life itself or in the material circumstances which had changed,

the Orient. India has been the scene of many migrations, and Dr. Edward Sapir, Sterling Professor of Anthropology and Linguistics at Yale, under whom Mandelbaum is working, believes that these tribes may well represent a very early culture stratum which was forced into the mountains by warlike invaders. According to Professor Sapir, these primitive people of southern India may illuminate the nature of the cultures wherein the use of domesticated animals, plants and light manufacture were developed. These tribes speak Dravidian languages, which are in no way related to Sanskrit or any other of the Indo-European languages spoken in northern India.

DR. EMENEAU'S RESEARCHES

Dr. Emeneau, whose research this year was sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, has been studying several of the Dravidian dialects. Before he left for India, he studied Malayalam with Dr. K. V. Behan, of Travancore, India, an Honorary Fellow in the Yale Department of Psychology. The Dravidian languages are spoken by some 60,000,000 people and the Munda languages, the other non-Indo-European group of languages of India, are spoken by 3,000,000. Neither of these language groups has been described adequately nor are there satisfactory comparative grammars for them. Dr. Emeneau

one cannot tell. His speeches and letters became more indignant as he realised that the disorder of peace was as terrible as the disorder of war. He had never been thwarted before and the taste of possible failure was new to him. He had known the ups and downs of finance but he was wrong when he said that no experience was new to him. His store-house of knowledge did not help him from 1924 to 1932 when he died. He fought against the invading misfortunes and refused to admit defeat.

On the whole it is a very readable biography. Its only important defect is that the author gives little information and much less details as to how his hero attained such outstanding financial success in the world of industry and particularly the shipping industry of which he was a great master, and for which alone his name is widely known.

LIFE OF THE LATE MUHAMMAD ALI

"MUHAMMAD ALI." By Khwaja Ahmad Abbas. Published by the Hall Publishing House, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 62. Annas 6.

This is the first of a series of short biographies of the great leaders of modern India undertaken by the newly established Hall Publishing House of Delhi. These biographies are not confined to Muslim leaders only, but the list comprises all those leaders of thought, whether Hindu, Muslim or Christian, who have taken part in building what is known as modern India. The publishers have made a beginning with a short sketch of the late Maulana Muhammad Ali's life, once the accredited leader of Hindus and Muslims. It is to be hoped that the biographies of other leaders will soon be out.

The book under review gives, in a nutshell, not only the life of the great Muslim leader, but expounds all these principles which guided and inspired him during his earthly life. All those noble ideas which were the guiding factors in the life of the late Maulana Muhammad Ali, are very inspiring indeed, and the future generations will do well to imbibe the same, if they want to do some good work like him. The language used throughout is simple, concise and elegant, and the whole narrative is so interesting that one does not like to part with it before finishing the same.

The Hall Publishing House deserves to be congratulated on the production of this inspiring book. It is hoped that the forthcoming publications will be equally interesting and inspiring.

SHABNAM.

this year devoted his research to the Toda language, a Dravidian dialect, which is to-day spoken by only a few hundred people and is verging on extinction. He has worked out a preliminary grammar of the language and its phonology and has also made several ethnological studies of the tribes speaking this language, a study which includes the marriage customs and an analysis of the figures used in various decorations.

The Dravidian and Munda languages have influenced the Sanskrit and the later Indo-European languages and, conversely, the former show influence of the latter. It is believed that a great many Sanskrit words, for which satisfactory Indo-European etymologies are lacking, are really of Dravidian or Munda origin. According to Dr. Franklin Edgerton, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology at Yale, four of the Dravidian languages have literatures going back a thousand years or more, but twelve of the dialects, spoken for the most part by primitive groups, are non-literary and have as yet not been adequately recorded.

Mandelbaum has spent two seasons among the Plain Cree Indians of Saskatchewan, Canada, under the immediate sponsorship of Professor Clark Wissler of Yale. His doctoral dissertation concerns the changes in the culture of this tribe when it migrated from the forest region of the Great Lakes to the plains of Canada. He received the B.A. degree from Northwestern University in 1932 and is a member of Sigma X.

Dr. Emeneau, of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, who received the Ph.D. in Sanskrit from Yale in 1931, has held a Sterling Fellowship at Yale, has been an instructor at Yale, and holds the B.A. degree from Oxford University. As a Yale Fellow he made a study of the various versions of the Sanskrit *Velalapanca*, the 25 stories of the vālmiki, concentrating on Ksemendra's version, of which he made an English translation.

Hitler To Spring Surprise?

New Pronouncement On Foreign Policy

FORESTALLING LOCARNO CONFERENCE?

Vexed Question Of Austrian Independence Looms Large

LONDON, July 11.

Herr Hitler's flower-festooned villa, at Berchtesgaden, holds secrets which all Chancelleries and secret servicemen in Europe are seeking to discover. It is believed that Fuehrer retired to Bavaria in order to plan a new pronouncement on the foreign policy which may be made on the eve of the Locarno Conference and Olympic Games. At Olympics, Nazis are making a very great effort to emphasise to the world the peace-loving and prosperous side of German life.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

Germany feels there are only two alternatives: Either a conference of all the five Locarno Powers aiming at the conclusion of a Pact, which Herr Hitler has made the basis of his peace plan or nothing. Wilhelmstrasse is convinced that neither Britain nor Italy will agree to a one-sided solution, such as a firm alliance of Britain, Italy, France and Belgium against Germany, in the sense of the March Locarno Protocol, which is favoured in some French circles.

The German view is that France fears a united Italo-German front on questions relating to reform of the League. Another factor perplexing the Chancelleries is the future of the Austro-German relations.

WHY TALKS BROKE DOWN.

It appears the recent Austro-German talks had broken down owing to Herr Hitler's refusal to give a definite recognition to Austrian independence, but they will be resumed in the autumn. German diplomacy has suffered a setback through Herr Goebbels's truculence at Geneva, which made a bad impression on the world generally, including Germany's Polish friends. Within 24 hours the Propaganda Ministry soft-pedalled German Press jubilation.

Meanwhile, Rome despatches indicate that Signor Mussolini is favouring intervention, which may be received with secret benediction at Wilhelmstrasse.

ITALY WATCHES MONTREUX.

The Anglo-Russian deadlock at the Montreux Conference is watched with keen interest. For the first time during many months Italy sympathises with British policy as she objects to M. Litvinoff's scheme that the Russian fleet should be permitted exit from the Black Sea in order to intervene in the Mediterranean afterwards returning without any one being permitted to pursue it.—Reuter.

DR. SCHUSNIGG'S BROADCAST

BERLIN, July 11.

Reuter's Vienna correspondent foreshadows an important announcement, to-night, concerning the improvement in Austro-German relations. Chancellor Dr. von Schuschnigg will broadcast at 21-00 from Vienna, where it is reliably stated the announcement will partake of a declaration that Germany is willing to respect

Austrian independence, the Austrian Legion in Germany will be dissolved, Nazi propaganda in Austria will be abandoned, the 1,000-mark tax on German tourists will be abolished, permission will be extended to Austrians in Germany freely to pass across the frontier. Austrian Nazis shall be admitted into the Austrian Patriotic Front, the only political party permitted in Austria.

Dr. von Schuschnigg will probably not mention the Hapsburg restoration question, as not imminent, but Germany in return will declare herself in principle not against the restoration.

NAZI FLAG IN AUSTRIA

Outside the Patriotic Front, Nazis will have no right of political activity. Nazi emigrants may return to Austria if they have not obtained German citizenship. Therefore, Nazi Austrian leaders will not return. Germans may fly the Nazi flag in Austria.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO RAPPROCHEMENT

Germany's Big Economic Drive In Austria?

LONDON, July 11.

The news of the Austro-German rapprochement is favourably received in London political circles, which is not blind to the fact that the agreement means considerable change in the Reich's attitude towards Austria.

It is expected that following the rapprochement Germany will launch a big economic drive in Austria, which will bring the two countries into close relationship.—Reuter.

(STOP PRESS ON PAGE 39).

Britain's "Death From Starvation"

DANGER OF LOSING MASTERY OF SEA

Hoare Pleads For Really Strong Fleet

LONDON, July 11.

Britain will have practically to have a Fleet "strong enough to go anywhere, and carry out its duties in any conditions," said the First Lord of Admiralty, Sir Samuel Hoare, at Southampton, to-day.

He declared, it was a matter of life and death for Britain that her new Fleet should be built upon right lines. Every possible effort was being made to benefit from the teachings of practical experience and discoveries and inventions of Science.

STARVATION IN SIX WEEKS.

It must be remembered that the British Empire depended upon sea for their existence. "If sea communications are cut we will have a supply of raw materials only to last three months, but that supply

will be more than we should need, for within six weeks we should be dead from starvation."

Sir S. Hoare concluded by paying tribute to Mr. Baldwin. He said: "Far better than pacifists he represents the forces of peace in the country."—Reuter.

Havoc Of Drought In Canada

Spring Wheat Seriously Threatened

FORT WILLIAM (ONTARIO), July 11.

The drought is seriously threatening spring wheat in many parts of Canada.

The Grain Commissioner estimates that the possible carryover at the end of the crop year on July 31 will be 125,000,000 bushels, nearly 90 million bushels less than in 1935.

Exports of wheat to the United States for American consumption rose sharply during June.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE TOLL OF HEAT WAVE

NEW YORK, July 11.

There are few signs of abatement of heat wave in the United States. The death toll has reached the grim total of 421. The Government is faced with a colossal relief task. It is estimated that over 20,000,000 dollars are required to meet food requirements in the North and South Dakota and parts of Nebraska alone, whilst 95,000 families in Kansas will need assistance before the end of winter.—Reuter.

375 PERSONS DIE IN U. S. HEAT WAVE

NEW YORK, July 11.

The death toll as a result of the heat wave in the United States is now 375.—Reuter.

FIFTY DEAD IN ONTARIO

OTTAWA, July 11.

There have been over 50 deaths as a result of unprecedented 4-day

heat wave in the province of Ontario.—Reuter.

WEDNESDAY

15

Closing date

PROFESSIONAL
COMPETITION

(Pages 42-43)

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Reporters, Sub-Editors, District correspondents, librarians, proof readers wanted for newspaper. Write Box No. 6537, "Chronicle", Bombay.

Wanted Influential and Respectable organiser on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 plus 50 for T.A. for pushing sales of our Homoeopathic Injections and Patent Medicines for all diseases, apply with one rupee stamp to the Research Homoeopathic Society, Ltd., 118, Harrison Road, Calcutta, for full particulars. (6406).

CROSS WORDS PUZZLE

Bombasts and Bigwords. Full of fun. Everything explained. Improves English. Price 1-2-0. Box No. 6530, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan.—Residential School and College for boys and girls. Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., and B.A. (Hons.) of Calcutta University. Admission in July. Apply immediately with 4 anna postage stamps. The Secretary, Santiniketan (Bengal). 3401.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Nasik. Wanted, an energetic Indian gentleman of good social position with influence in Nasik to represent the Pearl Assurance Company, Ltd., as an Agent for the transaction of Life Assurance business. Apply by letter. Post Box 803, Bombay. (3514).

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The story of how a beggar man and a woman tricked a dock-worker into parting with his pay on Wednesday last, was narrated at the Mazagaon Court, to-day when Chinta Baloo appeared on remand on a charge of cheating.

While Dhondu Baloo, a coolie in the Princess Dock, Bombay, was on his way home, Chinta's wife approached him and it is alleged asked for food. The coolie gave her some. It is said, from his tiffin box.

Chinta soon appeared on the scene and is stated to have asked the coolie if he would like to purchase a valuable thing.

The coolie soon found himself in the beggar's hut at Reay Road. There a ring was shown to him, and the bargain was struck at Rs. 35.

The coolie had only Rs. 34, his month's pay, with him. He made over the amount, and without taking the ring, went to bring the balance of a rupee. On his return, it is alleged, he found the suspect missing.

Yesterday, he saw the suspect enter a toddy shop at Kamatipura and handed over to a constable.

Bail was allowed to Chinta, the beggar.

Furshottam Kaledwar (40), was found hanging by his 'dhoti' at the Toddy Pittha Lane, Fanaswadi, on Wednesday last.

Evidence at the inquest showed that he had not paid seven months' rent for his room. A month ago he had disappeared from the room.

A verdict of 'Asphyxiation due to suicidal hanging' was returned at the inquest to-day.

Mahmud Mustafa Amiulla, a 32-year old coolie, was fatally injured last evening while unloading logs of wood from a cart in the Timber yard of Shambulal Timber Merchants at Victoria Gardens Road, Bombay.

He died on way to hospital.

A verdict of death by multiple fractures on the vault of the skull due to accidental fall of a beam on his head" was recorded by the City Coroner to-day.

Verdict of death by accident were recorded by the City Coroner to-day at the inquests on two motor fatalities.

On June 30 last, Devchand Gopal, a boy, was knocked down by a bus at Mazagaon Road.

The boy died on way to hospital.

The Jury found that the boy ran across the road in front of the bus.

A 35-year old unidentified Hindu was knocked down by a car at the Crown of Frere Bridge on June 4 last.

Death was due to shock and haemorrhage due to his having accidentally run into a motor car on a rainy night.

Child's Miraculous Escape

Indira, 4-year-old niece of S. R. Council, the press photographers of the "Bombay Chronicle" had a miraculous escape from death.

It appears that as Indira was leaning over the gallery of Govardhan Bhuvan, Khetwad, her foot slipped and she fell on to the pavement below.

The drop was about 50 feet, but the child fell down on the hood of a gharry that was standing on the road. But for the vehicle, which served to break her fall, the child would perhaps have been killed.

Indira who escaped with few bruises, was treated at the Con-

gress Hospital and was discharged to-day.

It is interesting to note here that a similar accident occurred at the same building. A child who was leaning over the gallery, overbalanced and fell down on the sunshade of a shop below.

Cooverji Shamji (35), a merchant who returned to India from Argentine after eight years by the s.s. "Naldera" which arrived in Bombay on June 25, was convicted and sentenced by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, to undergo three months simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 300 under the Arms Act.

The accused was a second class passenger on board the ship and when on landing his luggage was searched a revolver and 25 cartridges were found for which he had made no declaration.

Mr. John Goes of the Customs Preventive Department, stated that when the accused was being searched by him, he was offered Re. 1. This action of the accused made him feel suspicious about the declaration made in the usual Customs' form for assessment of duty, and he subjected the accused to a thorough search. He found 25 cartridges sewn around the pair of trousers the accused was wearing and a revolver inside a pillow. The accused was thereupon arrested and charged.

Prays For Mercy

Mr. Mathew De Cruz for the defence stated that the accused returned to India from Argentine after a lapse of nearly 8 or 9 years. In Argentine there was no restrictions regarding fire-arms and he had therefore brought it into India. He admitted the charge and prayed for mercy.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, prayed for a deterrent sentence as traffic in fire-arms should not be encouraged.

The Magistrate was not inclined to treat the case with leniency as the facts disclosed that accused had made; a deliberate attempt to cheat the Customs by sewing the cartridges, in his pair of trousers, while the revolver was hidden within a pillow.

That was not the conduct of a man who did not know the restrictions imposed in India for the importation of fire-arms. On the contrary, it was a deliberate attempt to smuggle the revolver and cartridge.

The Magistrate rejected the plea for a lenient sentence and passed a sentence of imprisonment and fine.

Dr. P. Astier's Laboratories, Paris (France).



You must tone blood, nerves, heart, and muscle.

Let the essence of kola nut and caffeine—the ablest invigorators known to science—make a new man or woman of you.

It is a Heart-Regulator, and a tonic for nervous diseases and Anaemia. Aids speedy convalescence.

AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:—

MOLEDINA, TIWARI & COMPANY.

"Moledina House," 144, Samuel Street, BOMBAY, 5.

Distributors for Bombay.

BHOJILAL PREMCHAND & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.

कोकामंड
प्रेड कुंतलेल
PURE
COCAMOND
(TRADE MARK)
HAIR OIL

This novelty combines the amazing hair stimulating properties of the oil from fresh coconut kernels with the cooling and brain feeding properties of the oil from unroasted almonds. Useful also for massage before bathing. Stops smarting if used after shaving. Free from all injurious ingredients.

KELVIN CHEMICAL Co.
BOMBAY 4.

"MATRIC DAY" T-O-D-A-Y

**Protest Throughout Bombay
Presidency Against Uni-
versity's Methods**

The Secretary of the Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee writes:

The Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee appeals to the students, parents, or guardians and sympathisers of the whole Bombay Presidency to observe to-morrow Sunday, as Matric Day and to adopt the following resolutions at such meetings:—

This meeting emphatically condemns the present system of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, its method of appointing examiners, its system of Moderators, its standard of valuing the Answer Papers as seriously defective and positively harmful to the intellectual well-being of the students in particular and the academic welfare of the Presidency in general.

University's Duty

This meeting further resolves that inasmuch as the damaging consequences and the grave injustice inherent in the system have never been made more evident and objectionable as in the last Matriculation Examination held in April of this year where-in only 28 per cent out of a total of nearly 24,000 candidates passed, it is the bounden duty of the University to grant immediate relief to the thousands of distressed candidates by restoring the results to the average of the last five years, which is 44 per cent, by lowering the standard required for passing in each subject, or by holding a supplementary examination without charging any fees for the same. This meeting appeals to the general public in their capacity as parents and guardians to impress upon the University the necessity and the wisdom of such a step in the interest of the Presidency and its public as a whole.

This meeting is also of the opinion that in order to eliminate the many shortcomings and the crying abuses of the present system of examination for the future, the University must overhaul the entire machinery of its examination system making the examinations more of a test of the general fund of knowledge imparted to the student by his master rather than an instrument for exhibiting the private prejudices and predilections of autocratic examiners as at present. While doing so the University should bear in mind that the University inflicts the minimum possible burden economically upon the examinees and conducts its examinations in a manner which ensures a square deal and general comfort to the students.

At Vile Parle

A public meeting of the Students and Citizens of Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri will be held at the Parle Chhavan, Vile Parle, on Sunday at 9 p.m. to protest against the Matric results.

AT KHAR

A public meeting of the citizens and students of Khar and Bandra will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Lexmi Pavilion, Khar, to protest against the recent matric massacre. Smt. Urmilaben Mehta will preside.

AT VILE PARLE

A public meeting of the citizens and students of Santa Cruz, Parle and Andheri will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at the Parle Chhavan, Ghodhunder Road, Vile Parle to protest against the recent matric "Massacre".

Soviet Russia Enlarges Bounds Of Human Liberties

**New Constitution Will Guarantee Freedom Of
Speech And Association As Well
As Secret Ballot**

The observer who compares the draft of the new Russian Constitution with the documents of 1918 and 1923-4 will find signs of a fundamental change, writes Prof. H. L. Laski in the "Manchester Guardian":—"Economic success has brought a new sense of internal security; the government of a class is being transformed into the government of a community. The dictatorship of the proletariat (significantly, save for a passing reference, it does not figure at all in the new document) is replaced by the "tolling masses," and the basis of the new authority seems to be a new conception of the right of the worker as such to determine the character of the government under which he lives. Fundamental to the new proposals is the safeguarding of the rights of individual personality—there are guaranteed freedom to speak, freedom of association and meeting, freedom of election by secret ballot. The Legislature is made supreme over the Executive, and by an ingenious device it is given authority over the Executive even when it is not in full session, while the independence of the judiciary appears to be fully protected. Every one of these points is an immense advance over past technique. It represents a real approach to the classic principles of representative government.

ONLY ONE PARTY.

An Englishman's main difficulty will be concentrated on the limitation of party organisation to the Communist party. There will be independent candidates and to spare—from trade unions, collective farms, co-operatives, and so forth. But, in our own sense, there will be no political parties save that which made the Revolution in 1917. The Russian view appears to be that a party can only be formed for the fundamental purpose of calling the basic principles of the U.S.S.R. in question, and this is not to be permitted. So far the regime is to remain a dictatorship. But it is to remain one which takes pains to organise criticism of itself within its Legislature upon what may prove to be, on matters of significant detail, a pretty comprehensive scale. And Russians point out that, in fact, no State permits an attack on its basic principles. Political parties in Western democracy have been allowed freedom either because they were agreed, like Republicans and Democrats, Liberals and Conservatives, on the fundamentals of the regime, or, as with the Labour party in England or the Socialist party in the United States, they were not regarded by their rivals as a serious threat to the existing order. Western democracy, in fact, seems to the Russians a uni-party system in which capitalism was safeguarded, not less essentially than they are protecting Socialism. They provide the check upon dictatorship by their independent members of the Legislature in the same way as an Opposition voices criticism in a Parliamentary regime.

The new Legislature is to be a very different affair from the old. The All-Russian Congress of Soviets met, on the average, about once in two years for a week, and its main business was to receive with uncritical enthusiasm a body of reports (which it could hardly discuss) from the Communist leaders. The new body (based in the Lower House on geographical and equal suffrage) is to meet annually for two months. It is to have two Chambers, the Upper representing the constituent republic,

with equal powers. In the intervals between sessions it is to be represented by a joint committee of 37 members with the rights, first, of declaring peace and war; secondly, of issuing emergency decrees; and, thirdly, of acting as a Supreme Court where acts of the Executive may be declared ultra vires. Members of the Legislature enjoy Parliamentary immunity save where this is suspended by agreement with the Praesidium. The latter may also, where a dispute occurs between the two Chambers which cannot be solved by agreement, arrange for a dissolution. It has the right, further, not only to conduct a referendum on the initiative of one of the constituent republics of the U.S.S.R.; it may also subject to legislative confirmation, dismiss Ministers from the Executive Council. The members of the latter are appointed by the Legislature and must act under its direction. Provision is also made for interpellation of Ministers in the Legislature, and questions addressed to them must be answered within three days.

SOCIAL RIGHTS.

No one, I think, who compares these provisions with the present situation can doubt that they represent an immense step forward. They are to be read in the framework of a remarkable body of social rights (rest, work, education, racial and sexual equality, religious freedom) which are guaranteed to the citizen. Invasion of these rights is prevented by entrusting their protection, first, to the elected Legislatures and, secondly, on the judicial side to judges who in the courts of appeal are elected for a five-year period by the Legislature, to whom alone they are responsible. Provision is made for the amendment of the Constitution by a two-thirds majority of both Chambers of the Legislature. The local government system of the country is at the same time to remain broadly unchanged.

Students of written Constitutions will be aware that they work less according to the formulae they announce than by the parallelogram of social forces which gives them their living reality. It is, therefore, too early to do more than emphasise the direction in which these proposed changes seem to move. They are a limitation at every point of Executive discretion such as Russia has never known. They offer a wide and significant prospect to individuals who are not members of the Communist party to embark upon a political career. They compel Ministerial responsibility in a sense which appears to stand midway between the systems of Great Britain and the United States. They give a constitutional protection to the substance of social freedom which if validated in the event, will mean, granted continued economic progress, a civil status such as few peoples enjoy in Western democracies.

There is indeed much that only further discussion and experience can elucidate. It is not easy for the outsider to see how a two-Chamber system can work easily unless the Communist party retains a predominant hold upon both. It is not easy either to visualise an effective relation between the Executive and the Legislature unless the members of the former are in a position to direct and guide the latter. It may be doubted also whether a two-monthly session of the Legislature will give it an adequate primacy; effective power seems more likely to reside in the Praesidium, which will be in continuous session. The Legislature

LABOUR REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS

**Patna Town Congress
Committee's Decision**

PATNA, July 9.

The Patna Town Congress Committee, at a meeting attended by all its members discussed the Congress and mass contact questionnaire, issued by Mr. Jai Ramdas Daulairam, and decided to recommend that the peasants and labour organizations should have direct representation in the Congress.

The Committee also decided to call a meeting of the Ward Committee to consider the question of the enrolment of Congress members. The committee has decided to try to secure the enfranchisement of persons qualified to be voters for the forthcoming elections who may have been omitted in preliminary list.—United Press.

VICEROY'S MONSOON TOUR PROGRAMME

SIMLA, July 11.

The following is the Monsoon Tour Programme of His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Leaving Simla on July 25, the Viceroy goes straight to Ranchi arriving there on July 27. He leaves Ranchi on July 30. While at Ranchi he proposes to visit certain local institutions, hospitals, etc., and perhaps may visit some villages in the vicinity. July 31 and August 1 he spends in Benares and the second and third of August in Rampur. He will be in New Delhi on the 4th or 5th of August, arriving back at Simla on August 6.—United Press.

Fast seaplane service will shortly be established between England and the United States under the terms of an agreement officially announced between the Imperial Airways and Pan-American Airways.

The service will probably start in six weeks.

Itself is clearly conceived as a body laying down general principles the details of which will be worked out by the Executive under the scrutiny and control of the legislative Praesidium. The composition of this latter body will, therefore, be fundamental to the whole scheme.

INDEPENDENT JUDGES.

But, on any showing, once this Constitution is in being Soviet Russia will enter into a new and vital epoch of its political life. It will move into that region where the State as supreme power still exists but where also the idea of a classless society is envisaged in a not remote future. A period has arrived in which the Communist party, while maintaining its vigilance against the danger of counter-revolution, is willing to offer an important share in shaping political directives to men of all opinions. The universal and secret ballot is a great advance, as is the equalisation of the peasant vote with that of the urban centres. It is important also that the judiciary is given a new and independent status. Above all, the place of the individual in the Soviet scheme receives an emphasis and an importance he has not previously possessed. One is tempted to summarise the evolution here presaged by saying that the era of dictatorial revolution is to be replaced by the era of liberalising revolution. It would be a heartening thing if the leaders of the Soviet State were to emphasise that view by a wide and generous amnesty to political prisoners. The contrast between what they are here attempting and the conditions of Italy and Germany is already striking. To enforce its meaning by opening the political prisons would give heart to the enemies of Fascism all over the world.

FLOOD HAVOC IN U. P.

Towns Under Water And Hundreds Of Houses Collapse

BAREILLY, July 11. Considerable loss of life and property has been caused by heavy incessant rainfall during the past 48 hours in Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit Districts.

Nearly a hundred houses have collapsed in Bareilly city while an equal number have cracked. Three persons including a child were entombed but were later extricated while a motor garage collapsed causing damage to a car and burying the driver who was asleep.

Nawabgunj town, eighteen miles from here, has been completely cut off on both sides by the Pangrell river which has flooded the town, water at some places standing waistdeep.

Woman Washed Away

The Pilibhit-Bareilly road is four feet under water as a result of which there has been a complete cessation of vehicular traffic. A ninety year old woman was washed away at Sardariaghat, Ramaganga River.

Pilibhit is reported to have been similarly flooded by the Deohao river and many houses have fallen. Residents of several Mohallas lying in the danger zone have evacuated their houses.

The flood menace again has afflicted the people of Shahjahanpur for the Garrah and Khannaur rivers are swelling alarmingly. An unconfirmed report of boats capsizing in the Ramganga river has been received. The loss of life is unknown.—A.P.

NO PROSPECT OF HEAVY RAINS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prospects of heavy rains seem to be receding and one more day is added to the long list of rainless days. There have been a few sporadic showers here and there.

The heat has become more and more aggressive and nights are intolerable and it looks as if it is summer.

However, a few light showers and bright sunshine in the morning seem to have been generally welcomed by office-going people.

The following are the figures of rain for the last 24 hours up to 8 a.m. this morning:—

Colaba	0.02	35.03
		Total
St. George's		
Hospital	0.44	37.80
J. J. Hospital	0.08	35.84
Matunga	0.01	36.40

The maximum temperature is 86.6 and the minimum is 78.2.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN MALABAR

POONA, July 11.

The Bareilly Depression persists and has caused active Monsoon in the United Provinces and east and north Punjab. The monsoon has strengthened in Assam and Bengal and was active in Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces and Malabar and local in Upper Burma Chota Nagpur, East Central India, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, the Konkan, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Bihar, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji 9 inches; Shillong Shikot 5 each; Calcutta 3; Tavoy, Gauhati, Dhubri, Silchar, Chitragong, Mymensingh, Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj, Muktesar and Mercara 2 each.

Vociferously cheered yesterday Saturday as the best and the most superb

INDIAN TALKIE!

Hear its most delicious songs on the Radio To-morrow,
Monday from 5 p.m.

Registan-ki-Rani

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY at 3-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m.

**JAL
MERCHANT**

In
His
Greatest
Role

WELLINGTON

Cinema—Dhobi Talao.

NEXT FRIDAY FROM 17th JULY

Hear the thundering (?) love (?) Song of a
Modern Romeo

Don't fail to see this mirth-provoking
modern love-tragi-comedy of a "love-
sick" Collegian—

KAMLA MOVIE TONE

(Lahore)'s epic of the screen

Majnu '35

Starring:—

Queen of Music
Miss **MUKHTAR BEGUM**,
Miss **SHYAMA**,
Miss **AMIRJAN**,
Mr. **HAROLD LEWIS**

Stunts! Fights! Laughs! Thrills!
Songs! Romance

COMING NEXT FRIDAY TO

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Rd.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will decrease in the United Provinces and increase and extend in the Punjab. The monsoon will continue active in Northeast India, Burma and Malabar. *

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain will occur in Assam, East Benagl and the Arakan Coast during the next. 24 hours.—Ap P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-7-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.6 degrees 1.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.2 degrees 1.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 167 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.40 inches

Total rainfall during the year 35.43 inches

Weather remarks: Shower

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING
DATED 11-7-36

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.92 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

From SATURDAY JULY 18

BOMBAY TALKIES' NEW PICTURE

Thrilling Romance of Rural India

Achhut Kanya

Starring:—

DEVIKA RANI

ASHOK KUMAR

Tuneful Music, Graceful Dances,
Comic Punches and other Attractions

Roxy Talkies

New Queen's Road.

Nizam To Meet Viceroy At Calcutta

HYDERABAD Resy, July 10.

H. E. Lord Linlithgow has been pleased to approve that Brigadier Birza Khadr Beg Sardar Bahadur, Hyderabad State Military, shall hold the appointment of Honorary Aide de Camp on His Excellency's personal staff until the completion of his five years' tenure (first November 1937) or until the incumbent's retirement from the State service whichever happens earlier.

It is understood that the

Nizam will visit Calcutta during the X'Mas to meet the Viceroy.

Satyamurti For Simla

MADRAS, (By Mail)

Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A. leaves Madras for Simla via Bombay on Sunday the 12th July, by Bombay Express, to attend the meetings of the Public Accounts Committee and of the Select Committee on the Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill, and also the session of the Assembly. He will stay there till about the middle of October. —A.P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Vad 8, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-ul-akhar 22, 1355
Parsi: Bohman 8, 1305
Hightide: 5-45; 17-33
Lowtide: 11-14; —
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Students protest meeting, Blavatsky Lodge 6 p.m.

Monday July 13

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m. Special meeting, 4-10 p.m.
St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Annual General meeting, St. George's Hospital, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, July 14

Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

PROF. MULAY'S LECTURE

There is a public lecture on Indian Music, by Prof. Mulay at Veena Vadan Sangeet Vidyalaya, Portuguese Church Road Dadar, to-day (Sunday) (Subject—The art of the Alapas.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL.
The Annual Congratulatory Meeting of the Old Students' Union of the School will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. in the Union Premises.

HINDI SCHOOL AT WALKESHWAR
Rashtra Bhasha (Hindi) School will be opened at Walkeshwar at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) when Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. and Mrs. Krishna Hathoresingh, Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, and others are expected to attend and address.

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

All aboard for the
cruise of a lifetime!



Also
1st TEST at LORDS
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Tudor Rose" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Maha Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"La vie Parisienne" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Follow the Fleet" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Witness Chair" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Rajasthan-Ki-Rani" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia" Time as usual.

GLOBE—"East of Java" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"Lucky Legs" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Captain of the Guard" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Shanghai" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30.

MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Trail of Lonesome Pine." Time as usual.

EDWARD—"Tough Guy". Time as usual.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION
An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held in the Hall of the Union to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE
At the Fort Arya Samaj (Trade Road) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Vrat Mimamsa" at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY
A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. A. Padhye, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. on "Buddhaghosha and his works."

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY
The 2nd annual general meeting of the Ismailia Students' Education Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Society, Ismail House, Nishanpada Road, Sir Rahimtoola Chinyow will preside.

RATANJANKER'S LECTURE ON "INDIAN MUSIC"
Sgt. Shrikrishna Ratanjanker Principal of the 'Marie College of Music' will give his second lecture on 'Indian Music' to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the 'School of Indian Music' Benham Hall Lane.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE
A meeting of the Executive Council of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Achrekar's office, Haines Road, Byculla.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY
A lecture will be delivered by Mr. P. K. Bhopatkar on "Numbers and Their Utility," at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.
A public meeting of the residents of Santa Cruz will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Sheth Anandilal Podar High School premises to express its condolence in connection with the calamitous events which have overtaken Sheth Anandilal Podar and his family.

MADHYAVARTI UTSAV MANDAL
On behalf of the Madhyavarti Utsav Mandal, a meeting of the representatives of various public institutions of the Hindus will be held in Swastik Mandir of The Swastik League near Imperial Cinema to-day (Sunday) at

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT
The first meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Masjid premises at (Palagally) Samuel Street.

PUNJAB JAIN BHARATARI SABHA
An ordinary general meeting of the above Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 12 noon at the office of Seth Ratanchand Mukandlal Jain, Patwa Chawl Javeri Bazar.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA
A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE
A monthly meeting of the Council of management will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Congress Committee's office.

MAHARASHTRA SEVA MANDAL
The postponed annual general meeting of the above Mandal and its Vyayam Shala, Volunteer Corps, Band troop and Sports Club, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandal's Hall.

MR. MUNSHI'S LECTURE
Under the auspices of the Students' Union of Sheth H. G. Jain Hostel, Mr. K. M. Munshi will deliver a lecture on "The Cultural Unity of India" to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Hostel, 148, Lamington Road.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY KALYAN
The half yearly General Body Meeting of the Andhra Association and Library Kalyan will be held in the Association Hall, Shiwaji chowk at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday)

MUMBAI MARATHI GRANTH SANGRAHALAYA
The 37th annual gathering of the Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Sangrahalaya when Mr. R. B. Kirtikar will deliver a speech on "Noble work of Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya."

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
Mr. Sitaram Iyengar alias "Imitation Achariar" will give a display of musical and sound imitations at the Byramjee Jeebhoy Hall at Matunga to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. The special feature of the programme will be imitation by mouth and nose, the sound of almost all musical instruments and all the peculiarities of musicians of all parts of India.

BOMBAY BULLION TRADE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE
Under the auspices of the Bombay Bullion Trade Improvement Committee a general meeting of the members of the Bullion Exchange and merchants will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Kalbadevi Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"The Law that Compensates" will be the subject of a free public lecture which will be followed by questions and answers, at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY
The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikize-Venden" written by Dr. Framrose S. Chinwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of Scouts Union Ambulance Centre, St. John Ambulance Association classes in First-aid, Home-nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation for males, will be conducted in the Bombay Education League's High School opposite Zaaba's Oart, Thakurdwar, every Sunday commencing from to-day (Sunday).
Successful candidates will be awarded Association's Certificates. Classes are free to all. Those desirous of joining the classes may register their names with the Hon. Secretary G. S. Kothare by attending to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

9-30 a.m. (S.T.) to discuss and chalk out the programme for the coming Gokul Ashtami Festival.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO INDIAN AIRMEN

Messrs. Dalal, Pochkhanawalla and Manmohan Singh, who, under great hardships, flew from India to Cape Town and back a few months ago, will be given a public reception by the Parsis of Bombay to-day (Sunday) at the Royal Opera House at 10 a.m. Handsome silver souvenirs and gold medals will be presented to them.

A programme of Indian musical gymnastics and cinema show is arranged. The show is open to Parsis. The Orchestra Class is reserved for card-holders only. Sir Hormazdier P. H. Dastoor, Kt., Bar-at-Law, has kindly consented to preside.

Trade Union Unity

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress and Mr. R. R. Bakhale, the General Secretary of the National Trades Union Federation, write to say that the news published in Friday's paper about the joint meeting on Sunday at Pribavdi, Parel, to discuss the question of Trade Union Unity is unauthorised and no such meeting is going to be held immediately.

Floating Dead Body Recovered

(From Our Own Correspondent).
VILE-PARLE: Saturday.

How the stinking and sneaking smell of a highly decomposed body led to what is suspected to be a deliberate murder of an unknown man was reported to the Vile-Parle Police Sub-Inspector, Mr. A. B. Khan, who, on receipt of information immediately hurried to the scene.

The inquest held by Mr. Khan over the body of the deceased revealed marks of deep cuts over his neck and stomach. Besides, the body of the deceased was tied to a heavy stone and then hurled in the tank so that no trace could be had of it.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY

AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
NOVA PILBEAM

in

"TUDOR ROSE"

A Gainsborough historical
Masterpiece, depicting the story of
LADY JANE GREY

CAPITOL

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Make WHOOPEE

in gay PAREE!

Exotic Mexican Dancer

CONCHITA

MONTENEGRO

in OFFENBACH'S Operetta

"LA VIE PARISIENNE"

(Parisienne Life)

Also

1st TEST at LORD'S

MELODIES OF YOUR DREAMS

You can hear them
from the lips of

SHANTA APTE

IN

Amar Jyoti

(IMMORTAL FLAME)



PRABHAT'S

AND

INDIA'S

1st DARING
SEA ROMANCE

Directed by

V. SHANTARAM

(He who gave you jewels like
Amritmanthan, Dharmatma)

Art direction by

S. FATEHLAL

(who was responsible for the
spectacular grandeur of Amritmanthan and Chandrasena)

Starring:—

DURGA KHOTE,
SHANTA APTE,
VASANTEE,
CHANDRAMOHAN,
B. NANDREKAR,
K. NARAYAN.

"I'll stand with any of the
foreign good pictures—"
this is what a foreign critic
said in respect of

AMAR JYOTI

now in

2ND TRIUMPHANT
WEEK

AT

KRISHNA

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun.
and holidays.

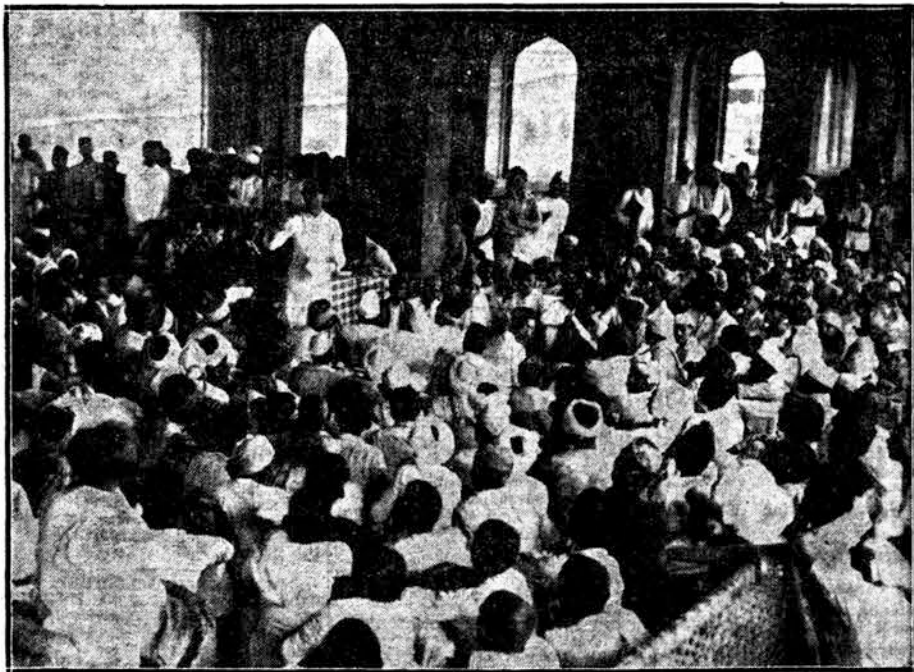
PLAZA

To-night and To-morrow
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"SHANGHAI"

Mysterious city of a thousand
strange adventures bares its
strangest tale—A love that was
not meant to be!

with
LORETTA YOUNG.
CHARLES BOYER
A Paramount Special



Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Labour leader, addressing a mass meeting of Bombay dhobies, who have gone on strike as a protest against the increased water charges of the Municipality.

"CHALLENGE TO CHAWL TENANTS"

Suspend Rent Payment
Advises Mr. Yajnik

BOMBAY, July 11.

A well attended meeting of the tenants living in Improvement Chawls at Mandvi-Koliwada was held last night to consider the situation created by the service of the "Compensation notices" under the Presidentship of Mr. Indulal Yajnik.

The President said that these "Compensation" notices which had also been served on the tenants of the Agripada Chawls, was an insult and a challenge to the organised ranks of the Improvement Chawl tenants. The cart-drivers, lorry-drivers, tongawallas and other transport workers of Delhi had shown how their concerted action and historic hartal could secure the redress of their grievances. Mr. Yajnik then exhorted the tenants to suspend all payments to the rent-collector pending the Corporation's decision on Dr. Choksey's resolution.

Mr. More then moved a resolution pledging the tenants' support to the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee on Wednesday last and asking the tenants to offer the old rent to the collector, but in the event of his refusing it, to withhold the payment of the increased amount pending the final decision on Dr. Choksey's resolution and further instructions from the Committee.

The resolution was adopted unanimously with loud cheers. A Tenants' Committee was then elected to carry on the tenants' struggle to a victorious conclusion.

Judgment In Chapra Abduction Case

CHAPRA, (By Mail.)

Judgment was delivered in the sensational abduction case in which Gopal Panheri and his wife Mussamat Sonis, residents of Chapra town were being tried before Mr. B. P. Jamar Additional Sessions Judge, Patna under Sections 366 and 366 A, I.P.C.

The allegation against the accused was that they had abducted a minor girl on the night of 24th February last.

Gopal was convicted under Section 366 I.P.C. and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment while Mussamat Sonis was acquitted of both the charges.—United Press.

MEDICAL RELIEF DRIVE IN BARODA

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, July 9

With a view to provide adequate medical relief to people according to needs of the areas concerned, Ayurvedic or Allopathic, the work of starting village dispensaries has been accelerated, so says the press note issued by Doctor Pranlal Nanavaty, Acting Chief of Medical and health departments. This announcement was made sequel to assurance given by Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari in the Summer session of the State Legislative Assembly.

A committee, which was appointed to investigate the problem, recommended about 37 villages as suitable places in various parts of the State for starting village dispensaries. The Government proceeded a step further and drew a scheme so that within a period of 5 years every village within a radius of 5 miles from its location can get adequate medical relief. According during last three years the medical department has opened 44 village dispensaries of which 24 were opened in places recommended by the Committee. Of the 44, 15 are in Navsari—14 in Mehsana, 10 in Baroda and 5 in Amreli districts. It is generally held that the programme would be completed at the end of the next year viz 1936-37.

There are in all 93 medical institutions in the State. The total strength of medical service is 248, including 105 nurses and midwives. There are more than 175 grant-in-aid small units in villages which provide medicines and attend to first-aid managed by either the department or local health and Sanitary associations. The State spends about seven lakhs of rupees annually towards medical relief.

KISAN ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

PATNA, July 9.

The Kisan Enquiry Committee's tour which was to have begun from the 12th instant has been postponed "sine die" owing to the absence of its President, Babu Rajendra Prasad from Behar till the last week of the current month. It is likely that the committee will resume its work after the 27th instant. Its programme will be announced in time.—United Press.

"Matric Day" At Baroda

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, July 9

Under the auspices of Baroda Students League, the Student world of Baroda will observe "Matric Day" on July 12. The Students Charter will be explained to parents, guardians and teachers at noon and in the evening there will be a public meeting. Mr. Chandravadan Mehta is expected at Baroda. The arrival of Shrimati Hansaben Mehta is still uncertain.

RUNNING THIS WEEK:

PACKED with suspense and thrills.

Universal's wild drama of a gangster's escape

EAST OF JAVA

Starring—

CHARLES BICKFORD
ELIZABETH YOUNG—

Now running at

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45

Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays

AT 2-45

NEXT FRIDAY:

Kamla Movietone's
MAJNU '35.

Starring:—

MUKHTAR BEGUM

THIRD WEEK

THIS WEEK

"MAHA MAYA"

Imperial's dramatic sensation,
Sacrifice, counter sacrifice by
A mother and a patriot.

Featuring:

JILLOO, KUMAR, GULAM
MAHOMED, PRAMILLA,
LALITA, ASUJI, ABDUL,
CHEMIST, SYED AHMED
and others.

Director: GUNJAL

Matinee: Sat., Sun. and Holidays
At 2-30 p.m.

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

at

ROXY TALKIES,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT

**How Govt. Will Assist
Those Who Want To
Present Bulls**

The Director of Information
Bombay, writes:

The appeal made by His Excellency the Viceroy for the development of cattle breeding and the improvement of live-stock in a letter to His Excellency the Acting Governor of Bombay, which was recently published has met with a wide response in the Bombay Presidency and His Excellency the acting Governor is confident that this support will be maintained.

This communication describes briefly the lines on which the Government of Bombay are providing assistance and advice to those who desire, in the words of His Excellency the Viceroy, to help the Indian countryside and the future of Indian agriculture by donating bulls or money for development on the lines which he has suggested.

The Government of Bombay organised in 1919 a special live-stock section under a Live Stock Expert. There are now seven breeds of cattle selected as the best suited to the condition of the Presidency with two breeding farms in addition to herds under supervision.

Bulls In Service

Up to date over 700 pedigree bulls have been issued and at present 230 bulls are in service of which about 30 are maintained under Village Improvement Schemes and the remainder by private breeders and institutions. Arrangements are made by the Live Stock Expert for the suitable maintenance of all pedigree bulls which are issued and for the registration and marking of their progeny.

It is, therefore, an easy matter for the Live Stock Expert to assist and advise those who desire to provide pedigree bulls or to maintain them or to provide money for one or both of these objects in order to expand cattle breeding and improve live-stock on the lines suggested by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The mere presentation of a bull will be of little or no value unless it is selected with the help of an expert and unless adequate arrangements are made for maintenance and for the registration and marking of its progeny.

Arrangement For Election

Intending donors of bulls are, therefore, advised to communicate their wishes either to the Collector of their district or to the Director of Agriculture, Central Offices, Poona. Collectors will communicate all offers of bulls received by them to the Director of Agriculture. The latter officer will make further arrangements through the Live Stock Expert in his department to advise and assist donors both in the selection of suitable bulls and in making adequate arrangements for their maintenance. It is necessary to emphasize that both these matters are of prime importance in promoting live-stock improvement. The Live-Stock Expert will make the necessary arrangements for the registration and marking of the progeny only of pedigree bulls which are presented in response to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal. Bulls which are not approved by the Live Stock Expert as suitable for cattle breeding will not be recognised as fulfilling the objects



Serious street battles between Popular Front supporters and Fascists whose "leagues" have been disbanded, broke out at the Gare St. Lazare in Paris, in the last week of June. Photo shows:—Left Wingers singing the Internationale with clenched fists raised. Nearby, the Fascists were singing the "Marseillaise."

of His Excellency the Viceroy's scheme and assistance will not be provided in obtaining maintenance for them.

In regard to money contributions, donors may remit these either to the Collector of their district or to the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Poona, for credit to the "Live Stock Improvement Scheme". Cheques should be made payable to the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Poona, and crossed. Collectors will remit all donations to the same account.

Donors' Wishes

The wishes of donors who desire that their contributions should be utilised in any particular area or in any particular way will be respected. Failing such instructions, all donations over Rs. 200 will be utilised, as far as possible, for the purchase of bulls and sums under that amount for maintenance.

A list of donors with the sums of money and the number of bulls which they have given will be sent to His Excellency the Viceroy in accordance with the request made in his letter to the acting Governor of Bombay.

In furtherance of His Excellency the Viceroy's scheme, His Excellency Lord Brabourne has presented a pedigree Sindhi bull from his private herd at Ganeshkhind and arrangements are being made for its maintenance as part of a Village Improvement Scheme.

ARYA SAMAJ PREACHER DEAD

(From A Correspondent.)
Swami Omkar Sachidanandji Maharaj, well-known Arya Samaj Sanyasi and preacher died on Friday at 2 p.m. in the Arya Samaj Mandir at Bombay.

The late Swamiji was a prominent figure in Arya Samaj world and his work and services for Vedic religion and mission of Maharishi Dayanand were of very high grade and calibre. From very early age Swami Omkar Sachidanandji devoted his life to the cause of Arya Samaj and Vedic religion and his passing away has caused a great loss to Arya Samaj.

Swamiji was celibate (Brahmachari) and he died at the age of 72 years.

WHERE INDIANS CAN EAT IN SHANGHAI

Vegetarian Home Opened From Subscriptions

(From A Correspondent.)

Indian passengers passing through Shanghai will in future be able to obtain Indian food dishes (vegetarian only). Arrangements have been made to supply the necessary food at the Indian Vegetarian Home, which was opened on June 1st last, and will run, in the first instance, for one year from that date. Any Indian passenger halting at Shanghai will be served Indian food free of charge.

At a meeting of Indian residents in Shanghai held at the New Asia Hotel on May 25 last, a proposal was brought forward by Mr. Nanji V. Dossa (of Messrs Gocaldas Dossa and Co.), that, since great difficulty was felt in getting vegetarian food at Shanghai, it was quite essential to open a vegetarian home for the convenience of those Indian visitors to China and especially Japan, whose number has been growing rapidly of late.

Hitherto, Mr. K. A. Farekh has been kind enough to invite Indian guests to his residence, but owing to the large number of Indian passengers passing through Shanghai, it was found not possible for him to accommodate all these passengers.

Hence, an appeal was made to the gentlemen present at the meeting to assist in opening a vegetarian home. A subscription list was opened and nearly 1,800 dollars were collected on the spot. Indian merchants doing business in China and Japan have been appealed to send in their donations for this noble cause. Indian passengers, who wish to

FLOOD HAVOC IN U. P. Breaches In Railway Lines

MORADABAD, July 10.

Due to floods the lines between Rosa and Malgaonj on the Rosa-Sitapur Cantonment Branch and Makhi and Safpur on the Unao-Balamu Branch have been breached. As a result transhipment is not possible, and through booking is suspended. Shuttle Service between Sitapur and Malgaonj as also between Bajamau and Safpur will be run.

The duration of interruption in the former case is about 24 hours, while in the latter it cannot be decided until the flood subsides.—A.P.

DINES MAY NOT RIDE AGAIN THIS SEASON

LONDON.

J. Dines, who was seriously injured when four horses fell in the last race at Manchester on June 6, may not ride again this season.

His injuries were a fracture of the vertebrae of the spine, fracture of two ribs on the right side, and a fracture of the left collar-bone.

Dines has made a wonderful recovery and has left the nursing home.

Medical advisers consider that he will be well by January, and that he will be perfectly fit to ride in the Lincolnshire Handicap.

DEATH OF SIR O. MURRAY

LONDON, July 11.

The death has occurred of Sir Oswyn Murray.—Reuter.

alight at Shanghai and have Indian vegetarian dishes, will have only to write or wire to "Parekh", Shanghai, to get the necessary facilities.

Dr. B. N. DESAI,

L. M. & S.

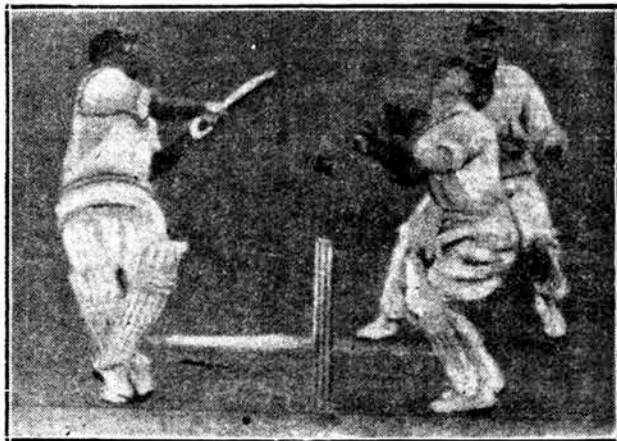
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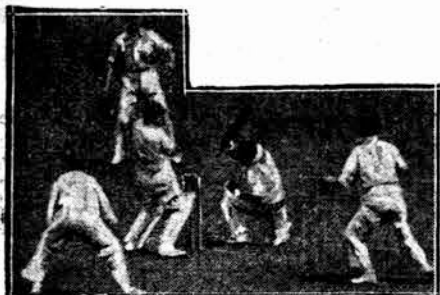
INDIAN TEAM IN FIRST TEST



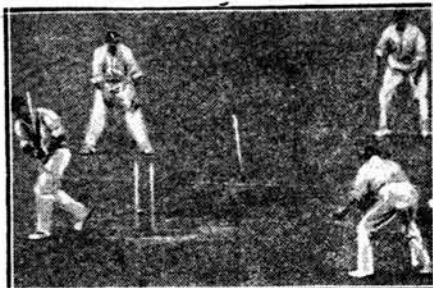
Hindlekar sends a ball from Wyatt to the boundary.



The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram pulls a ball from Verity over his head.



V. M. Merchant falls when attempting a terrific hit to leg at a ball from Verity.



Merchant's middle stump goes flying when he is clean bowled by Allen in the First Test.

FOURTEEN QUALIFY IN KING'S CUP AIR RACE

Lieut Misri Chand Eliminated After Excellent Effort

LONDON, July 11.

Leading British Airmen piloted 26 machines competing in the eliminating contest for the King's Cup Air Race. The competitors were divided into three groups according to engine power, and the qualifiers pass into the final, which will be flown to-morrow on handicap terms.

To-day's race consisted of two circuits of a 612 miles course starting and finishing at Hatfield, passing through Norwich, Nottingham, Bristo, Shoreham and Goventry.

Most of the competitors encountered stormy weather and those who were forced to retire included Mrs. Mollison and Hope, thrice winner of the Cup.

The fastest time recorded was by the Duke of Kent's Percival Mewgull piloted by E. W. Percival which averaged 171.75 miles an hour. In addition to this machine the fourteen which qualified for the final included Lord Wakefield's TK 2 piloted by R. J. Waight, Lady Wakefield's Miles Hawk piloted by Flight Lieutenant Tommy Rose, Marquess of Londonderry's Percival Gull, piloted by Falk, and C. W. A. Scott's Miles Falcon piloted by himself.

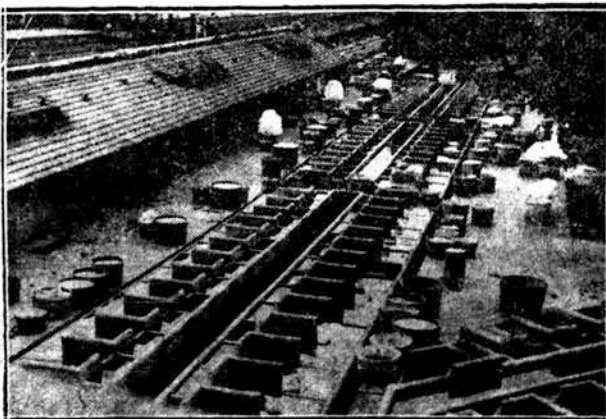
Misri Chand Fails to Qualify

Lieut. Misri Chand flying a Percival Vega Gull made excellent progress at the start and gained three places one at Norwich and two more at Nottingham, but was not among the fourteen qualifiers.—*Reuter.*



THE TEST TOSS

England wicketkeeper Duckworth emulates a ballet dancer in trying to gather a hard return.



The Dhobi-Ghat at Mahaluxmi, as it appears now, being deserted by dhobies numbering over 2,000, who have gone on strike as a protest against the enhanced Municipal water rate.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON MERCHANT

Accused Gets 2 Years' Jail For Serious Crime

KARACHI, July 11.

On a charge of murderous attack with a clasp knife on a wealthy merchant the City Magistrate convicted and sentenced one person to two years rigorous imprisonment.

According to the prosecution the accused on the morning of June 1, 1936, attacked Mr. Tejasingh, a wealthy merchant, inflicting seven grievous wounds all over his body. Tejasingh was admitted in the hospital. Following his admission the accused was also treated in the same hospital for superficial injuries round about his neck.

The medical evidence led to the presumption that the accused's injuries were self-inflicted.

The Magistrate observed: "Suffice it to say that in the circumstances of this case there appears to be absolutely no justification for what the accused did. It is also clear that this attack on the complainant with a knife in broad daylight definitely involves a breach of the peace."

"I therefore order under Sec. 106 I.P.C. that the accused do enter into a bond in a sum of Rs. 100 with one surety in a like amount to keep the peace for one year.—A. P.

TWO PERSONS KILLED

Motor Accident In Ranikhet

BAREILLY, July 10.

A military lorry proceeding towards Ranikhet fell down a khud near Bhujan, twelve miles from Bareilly, resulting in two persons being crushed to death.

Two others including the driver received serious injuries.

It appears that while the vehicle was negotiating a sharp turn the driver lost control and the vehicle passed slid down into a steep khud.—A. P.

Civic Grant Of Open Space To Poona Mosque?

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 10

A heated debate is expected to take place in the Poona City Municipal meeting, when, before long, it will be called upon to consider the question of giving away to the Tamboli Mosque (of the Sonya Maruti Riots fame) the adjoining open space owned by the Municipality.

The question no doubt had long been before the municipality, but now it is apprehended that the memory of the riots may influence the discussion.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

Election Campaign

The Congress Parliamentary Committee, which has the honour of having two ex-presidents of the Congress at its helm,—Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel is the chairman and Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit J. B. Pant are the secretaries of the Committee—evidently does not believe in allowing the grass to grow under its feet. No sooner was the Perfect Roll campaign over, than they set the ball of the Election Campaign proper rolling with a very enthusiastic meeting at the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday last. That meeting, initiating the Parliamentary Committee's propaganda, was, indeed, a most memorable occasion, and will be the precursor of thousands of other meetings throughout the length and breadth of the country in the next few months. As Babu Rajendra Prasad observed at the meeting: "The Election campaign of the Congress is not a city or a provincial election campaign. It is countrywide! Again, 'The impression that Congress would be contesting the election as one of the political parties was wrong. Congress represented the political aspirations of the whole nation. Congress was the country, and the country was the Congress.' Sirdar Patel, too, made a stirring speech. "Outside the Congress there are many who are interested in seeing Congressmen engage themselves in fruitless controversies, or stand divided. But we, who have fought many

battles of endurance, hardship and suffering, cannot be easily led astray. For the first time, except in the case of the last elections, the Congress in its history of the last fifty years has decided to capture the legislatures, and no Congressmen can afford to ignore the effect that failure or success of the Congress at the polls, will have on its prestige and position! Thus, the Congress Election machinery is set in motion in right earnest, and the campaign will get momentum every passing day.

Honour For Bombay

That the Central office of the Congress Parliamentary Committee should be located in Bombay is indeed a great honour for this city and a fitting tribute to her past record. Sirdar Patel will make Bombay his headquarters till the campaign is concluded, and Babu Rajendra Prasad also proposes to stay here for the next few weeks. It is understood that either of the secretaries will be constantly present in Bombay. The honour, however, is not without its responsibilities, and Bombay citizens will have to exert themselves a good deal in the next few months to give the correct lead to the country. It may be incidentally noted here that the head office of the Civil Liberties Union will be also established in Bombay. All this is a pointer to the faith which Congress leaders repose in this 'Urbs prima'.

Off To Olympics

The "S. S. Conte Verde," which sailed on Thursday, carried a big

contingent of Olympic Athletes from India and China. The Indian team was specially sent by the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti to exhibit and popularise Indian games and exercises both at the Olympiads and elsewhere in Germany. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had arranged a fitting reception in their honour at the Congress House on Wednesday evening, when the individual members were introduced to the audience. Mr. K. F. Nariman made a felicitous speech on the occasion and exhorted the athletes to acquit themselves honourably, to uphold the prestige of India abroad and to return with well-deserved laurels.

The Chinese Olympic Football Team, which was in the city on its way to Berlin, gave a polished display of skill when it drew level with the Bombay Team in a friendly match on Wednesday evening. Never did the Cooperage present a more animated scene than on that occasion. The stands were fully packed, and the spectators were given full value for their money. The game was full of thrills to the end, and the Chinese were rather unfortunate in not being able to force a win in spite of their general superiority over the local team.

Smart Work!

If Amarnath's enforced departure from England provided a sensation "par excellence," his arrival in India, too, was not without its surprise. A large crowd of his friends and admirers was present at the Mole station on Thursday noon to greet him and to express sympathy for him. The Cricket Powers—that is, however, evidently thought that

an ovation to the popular Punjab player would very nearly approach a vote of censure upon themselves, and thanks to Mr. D'Mello, the secretary of the Cricket Board, Amarnath was obliged to do the vanishing trick, to the great disappointment and even chagrin of the crowd assembled there. It may be that keeping his month shut for the time being would be in the best interests of Amarnath himself. But a mild hint would have been quite sufficient to that end instead of the melodramatic method employed by Mr. D'Mello. But how long will they be able to keep him under Purdah?—one wonders!

Students' Day

The Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee has decided to observe to-day as "Matric Day." The agitation against "the slaughter of the innocents"—a very apt phrase to apply in this case, indeed—thus shows no sign of abating yet. Whatever may be its immediate outcome,—and one must Congress, that there seem little hopes of our University authorities relenting—it cannot be gainsaid that it has led to the inculcation of a new spirit among the students of this city. They recently framed a Students' Charter; to-day they are holding a "Matric Day," and it is also proposed to hold an ambitious conference of the students at the beginning of the next month. Many responsible citizens, among them being Mr. Sarojini Naidu, are lending their support to the idea, and the Conference bids fair to be an epoch-making event in the student-world.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 9565 kc/s.
10-0 a.m. Sitar Solos. Prof. Mohamed Kha.
10-30 a.m. Chandidar, A Gujarati Musical Play specially written for Broadcasting by Shabhu. Presented by L. H. Ghelani and his Party.
11-30 a.m. (S.B.) Light Songs. Bai Sunderabai With V.U.B. Orchestra.
1-0 p.m. (S.B.) The V.U.B. Ensemble.
6-30 p.m. Eversong Service. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral.
7-30 p.m. Talk: "Jungle Stories" By K.B. Godrej. (A B.B.C. Recorded Programme)
7-45 p.m. A Comedy Presented by Eden Philpotts. Adapted and produced by Cyril Wool.
9-0 p.m. News in English.
9-10 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-20 p.m. "Miss 1936." A Marathi Musical play written by Anant Hari Gadre. Directed by S.N. Chapekar.

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
8-0 a.m. Naat by Ghulam Najar Khan of Ajmer.

8-10 a.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Gun Kall.
8-20 a.m. Bhai Lal of Amritsar. (a) Khayal Shudh Malhar. (b) Thumri Asa.
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "How to Make Home Life Happy." By Aziz Sayyadain.
9-0 a.m. Sarda Violin, Haidar, Sitar; Tufail, Tabla; Bhairvi.
9-10 a.m. Zohra Begum of Allgarh. (a) Thumri Asawri. (b) "Jan se tang hama dil-i-diwana hai." Zingdagi kaheko hai maot ka afsana hai." (Jigar).
9-30 a.m. Ghulam Najar Khan. Qawwali. (Assisted by Haidar Husain, Karrar Husain, Ghulam Sabir and Malang Khan).
9-50 a.m. Zohra Begum. Ghazal Gaor Sarang. "Maekash ke dil ke ras kis per ayan nahin, Sheeshe ko dekh lo keh dahan hai zaban nahin." (Amir Minal).
10-15 a.m. Organ Recital from St. James's Church. By F. C. Collins.
1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Megh Malhar.
6-10 p.m. Ghulam Najar Khan. "Yeh jo chupke se ae baethe hain, Lakh fitne uthae baethe hain." (Majruh).
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (Hindustani)

dustani.
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (English).
6-40 p.m. Bhai Lal of Amritsar. (a) Khayal Multani. (b) Thumri Basant.
7-0 p.m. Zohra Begum. (a) "Sikhi hai ada teri miri jan qaza ne Ate hi miri pas lagi jan churane."—(Amir Minal). (b) Dadra.
7-20 p.m. P. S. Mukherji, Sarod; Sabiri, Sarangi; Tufail, Tabla—Purbi.
7-25 p.m. Ghulam Najar Khan. (a) "Beniqab aj to yun jalwa-i-janan ho jae, Jo jahan par ho wahin behkud-o-hairan ho jae."—(Jigar). (b) Thumri Naatiyak.
7-45 p.m. "For Villagers Only."
8-45 p.m. A Story (Hindustani). By Begum Sarbaland Jang.
9-0 p.m. Bhai Lal of Amritsar. (a) "Gunan ke Sagar." Khayal Adana Kandra. (b) Tarna Bageshwari. (c) Thumri Behag.
9-30 p.m. Zohra Begum. (a) Thumri Desh. (b) Ghazal. (Hindustani).
10-0 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin. (English).
10-15 p.m. Talk (English): "Great Parliamentary Occasions." By Oliver Stobblings.
10-30 p.m. An Orchestral Programme. By His Excellency the Viceroy's Orchestra.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.
8-36 a.m. Instrumental Music. Rajendra Narayan Sen Gupta—Sarele solo.
8-51 a.m. Vocal Music. (Bengali). Haripada Chatterjee—Tagore.

Song.
9-1 a.m. Kankabaty—Light.
9-16 a.m. Kamalabala—Light Classical.
9-31 a.m. Instrumental Music. Jiten Banerjee—Sarele Solo.
9-46 a.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Kamal Das Gupta—Light.
10-1 a.m. Anil Bagchi—Modern.
10-11 a.m. Radharany—Kirtan.
10-31 a.m. Talk: "Stage and Screen" By Spectator.
10-51 a.m. (S.B.) The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Morning Musical Concert. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.
6-6 p.m. (S.B.) Church Service Relayed from St. Andrew's Church.
7-21 p.m. Talk: "Indian Music" (1st Series). By Suresh Chakravarty.
7-36 p.m. Classical Programme. Ashfaq Hussain.
8-1 p.m. Suraj Prasad Srivastava.
8-26 p.m. Manju Shahib.
8-51 p.m. (S.B.) News in Bengali.
9-6 p.m. (S.B.) News in English.
9-21 p.m. (S.B.) Piano Solos—(Selected)—Mark Hambourg (Recorded).

Muslim Parliamentary Board For Madras

MADRAS, July 10.
Messrs. Abdul Hamidkhan, Murtuza Saheb, Jamal Mahomed and B. Pocker, members of the All-India Muslim Parliamentary Party met at Bangalore to devise ways and means to form a provincial Muslim Parliamentary Board for Madras in connection with the forthcoming elections. They have decided to convene a conference of prominent Muslims at Madras on 22nd July for the constitution of the board.—A. P.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Britain's Supremacy In Lawn Tennis

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The biggest lawn tennis festival of the world is now over. The leading players from all parts of the globe gathered at Wimbledon to measure and compare their strength and progress. Fred Perry has again been found at the head of them all. He has won the world championship for the third time in succession and he is the only player who has achieved this distinction since the Great War.

After his defeat at the hands of G. Von Cramm, the leading Continental player and the finalist of last year, it was feared that Perry might lose the title to the German. But Von Cramm was unfortunately seized with a cramp in the right leg just before the final match which made it impossible for him to put up any fight at all. Consequently the final became a disappointing show in which Perry had everything in his own way and did what he liked, (6-1, 6-1, 6-0).

Nonetheless, he earned his title in no mean manner. Before he met the German 'Star', he accounted for such formidable opponents as Budge and Grant of America in the semi and quarter finals respectively in a most convincing style. All honour to Perry for his magnificent achievement.

UNLUCKY VON CRAMM

Great sympathy will be felt for Von Cramm who had also worked his way up in splendid fashion. Among his victims were such redoubtable players as 'Bunny' Austin and Jack Crawford. If he was not handicapped in the way aforesaid he might have succeeded in proving Tilden's opinion of him as the best amateur player in the world. However, that was not to be and Von Cramm would have to wait for another year in attaining his goal.

BRITAIN'S PROUD DISTINCTION

Britain had the good fortune of winning three more titles. In fact, she claimed all the championships with the exception of the women's singles which went to America. She has every reason to be proud of this achievement. In the men's doubles particularly she did wonderfully well. Both the pairs in the final belonged to her. To Hughes and Tuckey and Hare and Wilde go the distinction of monopolising the final round for their country. Former champions like Brugnon and Borotra, and Allison and Van Ryn tried hard to reclaim their lost glory but they fell before the British pairs in the penultimate round. Crawford and Quist, the holders, fell on the way, while Von Cramm and Henkel retired from the fray in the demi-semi-final when they were within an inch of victory over Allison and Van Ryn, because of their impending engagement in the Davis Cup. Ultimately, Hughes and Tuckey won the title from their compatriots after a tremendous struggle (6-4, 3-6, 7-9, 6-1, 6-4).

PERRY'S DOUBLE

In the Women's Doubles and Mixed Doubles Britain did not have much difficulty in retaining

the championships. Owing to her earlier engagement in the women's singles final, Helen Jacobs could not assist her partner, Sarah Palfrey-Fabian as ably as she did in the Wightman Cup which America won the other day for the sixth time in succession. In consequence of which Freda James and Kay Stammers won the final verdict with the greater ease. (6-2, 6-1).

Donald Budge and Mrs. Fabian, however, put up a stout resistance against Perry and Dorothy Round in the final round of the Mixed Doubles. They fought every inch of the way over three sets and surrendered each set by the barest margins. (9-7, 5-7, 4-6).

ALL PRAISE TO HELEN

Fortune has at last smiled on Helen Jacobs. She has been striving for the singles' championship long enough to be repaid for her perseverance. For five years she was in the final and every time victory slipped through her fingers. She certainly deserved to win at the sixth attempt. The English girls were surprisingly beaten in the earlier rounds. Great hopes were entertained of Dorothy Round who has acquitted herself so well in the Wightman Cup, even to the extent of beating Helen Jacobs. But they were all dashed to the ground. Continental players came to the forefront with amazing success to their credit. Finally, Fran Sperling of Germany, the Continental Champion, entered the final to lose to the American girl after an exciting struggle. (2-6, 6-4, 5-7).

AMERICA AND GERMANY TO THE FORE

It will be seen from above that the Americans were in three finals, the Women's Singles, Women's Doubles and Mixed Doubles, the first of which they won. The Germans forced their way into the finals of the two individual events, the Men's Singles and Women's Singles. They might have been in the Men's Doubles as well,

as I have pointed out above, but for their withdrawal from the match at match-point. This augurs well for Germany in the future, as it does for America.

WHERE WERE THE INDIANS?

I need hardly mention that India was nowhere in the picture of these historic fights. When her two representatives, M. Bhandari and W. H. S. Michelmore, fell away nobody noticed. We were told that C. Ramaswamy, the former Davis Cup player and now with the All-India Cricket Team had also been nominated by the august body, called the A. I. L. T. A. I do not know what became of him. But I wonder why the A. I. L. T. A. did not nominate his colleagues in the cricket team, Mahomed Hussain and Hadi, as well. These brothers are former champions of Western India, besides Hadi had represented his country in the Davis Cup and Wimbledon before. I am sure they would have done as well as the others. Any way, that would have given them some sport to enjoy, instead of cooling their heels under Vizianagram.

WHAT'S A. I. L. T. A. DOING?

Jokes apart, it is high time the A. I. L. T. A. did something more substantial to uphold India's prestige in the outside world. They must give up the habit of nominating anybody and everybody who is in England or who goes there at his own expense. They must send India's best or none at all. I fully appreciate their motive in giving encouragement to such players as I have mentioned above. But that is no reason why they should leave the best players alone. It is, indeed, very good of them to send out a team to Ceylon and another to East Africa. The A. I. L. T. A. deserve our thanks for these small mercies. But what about the team that was to be sent to Europe on an educational trip? I hope it has not fallen through. More than inviting foreign teams to this country, sending out teams to

Europe is urgent and imperative. Will the A. I. L. T. A. enlighten us in the matter soon?



L. Amarnath snapped at the Bombay Central before he left for Bhopal on Friday by the Peshawar Express.

WELCOME FOR AMARNATH AT LAHORE

LAHORE, July 8. About 100 local cricketers met this evening under the auspices of the United Sports Cricket Club and decided to accord a befitting reception to Amar Nath on his arrival at Lahore.

It was resolved that the Board of Control for cricket in India should be approached in order that the constitution of the board be amended in as much as the captain and the manager of the Indian team should not exercise autocratic powers as is possessed by them at present.

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NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

A CLUB FOR THE BLUE-BLOODED—HERO-WORSHIP AT WIMBLEDON—NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA—HINDENBERG NOT A PAYING PROPOSITION—QUEEN MARY'S HUNGARIAN DESCENT—PENANCE AT GORKY'S GRAVE—HOLLAND TO GO NAZI?—INDIA AND THE TEST

Recently a Noblemen's Club has been formed in New York with the declared object of unmasking pretenders posing as titled Europeans.

The Club has announced that it is ready "to give formal reception" to noblemen of unquestioned authenticity arriving in New York and to furnish them with honorary cards of membership, but to others who are being bowed to because of their supposed blue blood it is sending a series of diplomatically worded inquiries. The first inquiry runs: This organisation having received inquiries about you, respectfully requests that you call at this office at your earliest convenience.—Cordially yours, Noblemen's Club.

If the recipient's earliest convenience is not within three days the club, still respectful, but less cordial, sends a second letter giving three more days in which to communicate. If the silence then continues the club despatches an ultimatum in a registered letter giving the alleged noblemen 24 hours in which to make a personal appearance. If this fails to produce results the individual's title falls "under suspicion" with the threat that his name will be given to the Press and to society hostesses throughout New York. This is the advice that the Club gives to hostesses:

"If your guest says he is a baron and shows our card, he is a baron. If you know any noblemen who do not have cards, ask them why?"

Up to now the Club has issued fifteen cards. Its president, Baron Giorgio Suriani di Castelnuovo, declares that three "noblemen" are "under suspicion". For the present he has refrained from publishing their names.

However, the Italian Vice-Consul in New York told Prince Alexis Obolensky, the president of the Russian Nobility Association, that Italy's official list of recognised nobles does not contain any "Baron Giorgio Suriani di Castelnuovo." The Russian Nobility Association, therefore, does not co-operate with the Noblemen's Club. Its 125 members pay dues of 4s. a year to be devoted to genealogical research. These members see no need to pay another £1 a month for a crown-studded card guaranteeing one's title.

Memento-Hunters

The worship of the great at Wimbledon takes all sorts of forms. We find eager groups at Wimbledon in ardent conversation about their favourites.

The main entrance of the All-England Club is ringed round with a patient crowd who gaze enraptured at the players as they step out of their cars. When a player is recognised there is a chorus of "That's Kay Stammers!" Often a player is not recognised and all sorts of guesses are bandied about, none of them right. The autograph-hunters are relentless and tactless, for they ask all the sundry and not only as they go into court but also when they come out, hot, tired, and beaten. Sometimes the quarry affects a lofty condescension and with "you will be the death of me" air proceeds to scribble blindly on any piece of paper presented. But Tilden would never sign his name before a match. A tactless person once asked for his signature before he played Borotra. "Afterwards, not now," was the reply, and afterwards it was, and a mighty shaky signature too.

(By: OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

When Mrs. Moody was in England last year there was a demand for "Balls used by Mrs. Moody, please" The tactful person in charge of the used balls would carefully search the stack of boxes and never fail to produce a box which had been used by that great player. Possibly they were different from ordinary balls. Certainly there was an astonishing quantity of them.

An International Encyclopaedia

The idea of a new international encyclopaedia has not been dropped because Mr. H. G. Wells suggested that it would cost some £30,000,000. A meeting of the international group of writers interested in the plan will be held in Madrid next February to discuss next steps.

Each country has its own treasured encyclopaedia, but in each case the bias of nationality creeps in even through many of the contributors are scholars of international reputation. Some means of pooling authoritative articles for the world at large is contemplated in order to produce the first world encyclopaedia.

French Fascists Communists

Here is a story told by a French Communist deputy who spoke for his party at a London Communist Congress.

Croix de Feu, strongest Fascist League in France, opened soup kitchen for propagandist purposes, hoping to win the unemployed away from the municipal soup kitchens. Communists discussed what lead to give the unemployed. Said one section, still sectarian, "Boycott". Said another, Party leadership included: "Let the unemployed go and let the Communists go also." Unemployed went and so did the Communists.

First result: Fascist soup kitchen worked overtime. Complaints about quality of soup increased. Communists sold literature, distributed leaflets, held meetings. Fascists more and more fed up. Final result: After three months, soup kitchens closed down. The unemployed trooped back to the municipal kitchens.

Hindenburg's Future

In spite of its successful journeys the Hindenburg still remains extremely remote from being an economic proposition.

To build a Zeppelin costs anything from £380,000 to £500,000. Its life can hardly be reckoned at more than eight years. The Graf Zeppelin is now six years old. The new airship now under construction is intended to replace it in due course. The Hindenburg carries 50 passengers. The transatlantic fare is £50. Clearly £2,500 and earnings from carrying mails would not nearly cover even overhead charges. Dr. Eckener believes that his airship service could be made to pay if 20 were in commission. He hopes, however, that in a less distant future the American Government—and even the British—will offer something fairly substantial in the way of mail subsidies. In view of the transatlantic aeroplane service which is shortly to be realised, this seems an optimistic attitude. Meanwhile, one thing is certain. The German Government is pay-

ing heavily for the prestige of showing the German flag over the Atlantic.

Royal Geneology

A friend was shown the typed transcript of a book published in Budapest some time ago which traces Queen Mary's Hungarian descent from the twelfth century. There is no copy of this book in the British Museum. Of course, there is none in the country.

The book deals with the Rhedey family, the founder of which, Miklo Rhedey, lived at Kisrede round 1190. Ladislas Rhedey, Queen Mary's great-grandfather, was Miklo's direct descendant in the male line. His daughter, the Countess Claudine Rhedey, married Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg, Queen Mary's grandfather. One of Queen Mary's names is Claudine. The Countess was buried at the Rhedey's country seat at Erdo Szent Gyorgy among the hills. Some years ago Queen Mary erected a tablet in the church there to her memory.

Death Of Gorky

It is reported that before Gorky's cremation his brain was preserved, and bronze casts were taken of his hands.

Gorky died of pneumonia, following tuberculosis. The origin of the tuberculosis is a more dramatic story than any that Gorky ever wrote. Forty years ago he came, as a tramp, to a little village in the Nizhni-Novgorod Government. He saw a crowd of peasants round a cart. Attached by her hair to the cart was a woman. She was being dragged through the village. The punishment was the recognised one for a woman taken in adultery. Gorky's humanitarian feelings were stirred. He ordered the peasants to stop. When they refused, he used his fists. The villagers attacked him and left him senseless on the ground. One of his lungs was badly bruised. Tuberculosis set in. For years he had lived with one lung. When he died the other day, the villagers hired an airplane and sent a deputation headed by two eye-witnesses of the incident of forty years before to make an act of repentance at his bier.

Proverbial Punctuality

The retirement of Mr. A. W. Siddons will deprive Harrow

School of a master, whose punctuality is proverbial.

According to school custom, if a master turns up more than ten minutes late for a class his pupils are entitled to cut it. But Mr. Siddons, during 37 years at Harrow, has never been known to give a "cut". Even when on one occasion he broke his arm he appeared and took his class in a dressing-gown, with his arm in a sling. Mr. Siddons is a keen horticulturist, and is responsible for the fine show of flowers on the terrace of Harrow.

Nazi Prospects In Holland

According to a Dutch Nazi Holland will be the next European country to go Nazi. The Nazis' chance will come when Dr. Colijn, who celebrated his 67th birthday five days ago, is forced into retirement.

Dr. Colijn is the last strong man of Parliamentary Government in Holland. When he goes—and he may go soon—there will be confusion because of Holland's 30 old different Parliamentary parties. There will be no possibility of stable government. This state of affairs will create a favourable opportunity for the Dutch Nazis. They will take it by legal methods if they can, by illegal methods if necessary.

The Dutch Nazis lack a real leader. M. Mussert, the engineer who started the movement, has done good work as an organiser. But like Colonel la Rocque in France, he is not a man of action. The Dutch Nazis accept in a modified form the Nordic theories of Herr Hitler. They want a Nordic League with England and Germany as its chief pillars. They are influenced by fear of Japan and anxiety for the future of their immensely valuable possessions in the East Indies. Recently the Dutch Nazi movement has made considerable headway in Java and Sumatra. Its appeal is mainly to youth. Among its members is M. Van Heutz, the son of Holland's greatest soldier and Viceroy.

The Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons has ruled that "humbag" is not a Parliamentary expression.

Lord's Test

Lord's Test inspires a Briton: If we win the Test, I'm sure their defeat. Won't make our opponents blubber. But instead, they will try their best to rub. If not with an India Rubber.

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Morning in Kashmir
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KADNCO BOMBAY 8.

A serially numbered coupon will be sent to you. 22 of these numbers with the prize amounts mentioned on them have been sealed and deposited in Safe Deposit. Closing date will be announced on the 30th December, 1936.

1st Prize Rs. 250, 2nd Prize Rs. 150, 22 Prizes of Rs. 5 each.

Revolution In Plague Treatment

HAFFKINE VACCINE PERFECTED
BY COL. SOKHEY

New Serum For Treatment Of Cases Where
Disease Has Already Developed

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

A revolution in treatment of Plague, the scourge of the millions, has been forecast by Col. S. S. Sokhey, I.M.S., Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, in an exclusive interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" on the results of his research in the past.

Doctors and scientists have so far grappled with vaccines which provide immunity against an attack of the disease.

Col. Sokhey told our representative that after nearly six years of incessant research, he was able to perfect a vaccine which revealed hundred per cent immunity effect on test animals in the laboratory.

"Haffkine vaccine has saved millions of lives in India and elsewhere," he said, "and is justly prized by even the illiterate masses." "Is there no remedy in the cases, where the disease has already developed," asked our representative.

"You know at present there is no effective cure for plague. Vaccine is given to healthy individuals to protect them against an attack of the disease. But once the disease has developed the vaccine is of no help," replied the Colonel. "I have been working for some years in preparing a serum that will cure an attack of the disease. Our preliminary results are very hopeful and we shall soon have a cure that will be certain."

POKROVSKAYA'S WORK.

Our representative invited the attention of Col. Sokhey to a report appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday edition) about the successful experiments with plague vaccine carried on by Madame Pokrovskaya, the well-known Russian Scientist.

"I read the account with great interest," replied the Colonel.

Q:—What do you think of the work?

A:—It is not possible to express an opinion on a piece of scientific work from a newspaper report.

Q:—Had Madame Pokrovskaya's work come to your notice before?

A:—Yes, I have spent a considerable part of my life on researches on Plague and am at present busy on a very important piece of research. Consequently I am aware of the general trend of her work.

Q:—What is the significance of her work?

HEAT-KILLED CULTURES

A:—The scientific world has believed for a long time that plague vaccines made from cultures killed with heat have no protective power. Under this belief a number of workers have been working to alter plague cultures so that living cultures could be used as vaccines. If a living normal culture is injected it produces the disease, but a culture can be so altered that if injected it would not produce the disease at all. An

altered culture is then called a-virulent. "During recent years three workers, including Madame Pokrovskaya and myself, have found ways of rendering plague cultures a-virulent. Madame Pokrovskaya makes her cultures a-virulent by treating them with bacteriophage. I make cultures a-virulent by repeatedly growing them at 37 degrees centigrade. Madame Pokrovskaya uses her a-virulent cultures, referred to as AMP in the report, for making her plague vaccine.

Q:—Is this a very important discovery?

"A WRONG BELIEF"

A:—It is a fine effort, that I do not think it gives us a better vaccine than we have before. You will have noticed that in the previous answer I said the scientific world had believed that vaccines made from heat-killed cultures give no protection. I have been able to show that this belief is wrong. I have found the mistake previous workers were making. I have been able also to show that such vaccines give a very high degree of immunity against plague, so much so, with them one can protect against plague infection practically hundred per cent of laboratory animals that naturally suffer from the disease.

A SUCCESSFUL METHOD

Chaos has reigned supreme in this domain of knowledge, continued

Col. Sokhey, and contradictory opinions have been put forward by different workers, because no exact method of measuring the protective power of a plague vaccine was available. I have worked for six years on devising such a method and have at last succeeded. This method has begun to shed entirely new light on the subject. I have demonstrated that a heat-killed vaccine like Haffkine vaccine does confer a very high degree of protection against plague and in this respect is superior to vaccines made of living a-virulent cultures. This was made possible by a double discovery,—a method of keeping intact the virulence of a culture, and a method of making it a-virulent, thus having at one and the same time the same culture in two forms for the purpose of a comparison.

Q:—Do you think Madame Pokrovskaya's vaccine is better than Haffkine vaccine?

HAFFKINE VACCINE

A:—I have already more or less answered this question. I have not personally tested the particular vaccine made by Madame Pokrovskaya, but have tested other similar vaccines and I have no reason to believe that they are better than Haffkine vaccine, as the latter gives very good results with test animals. I must admit that I have not the courage of Madame Pokrovskaya to make a human experiment. A human experiment is not absolutely essential either, because there is no reason to believe that man is as highly susceptible to plague as the test animals.

Q:—Then you do not think that there is any substance in the assertion that all previous attempts at finding means to immunise man against plague had failed?

HAS SAVED MILLIONS OF LIVES

A:—No, I do not think that this assertion has any truth. No one in India requires to be told so. Haffkine vaccine has saved millions of lives in India and elsewhere, and is justly prized by even the illiterate masses. I have been able to improve Haffkine vaccine considerably during recent years, and now it is better than ever. It is now so good that, as I have said before, with it one can protect against plague infection practically hundred per cent of laboratory animals that naturally suffer from plague.

It is understood, that the report of the work done by the Haffkine Institute will be published shortly.

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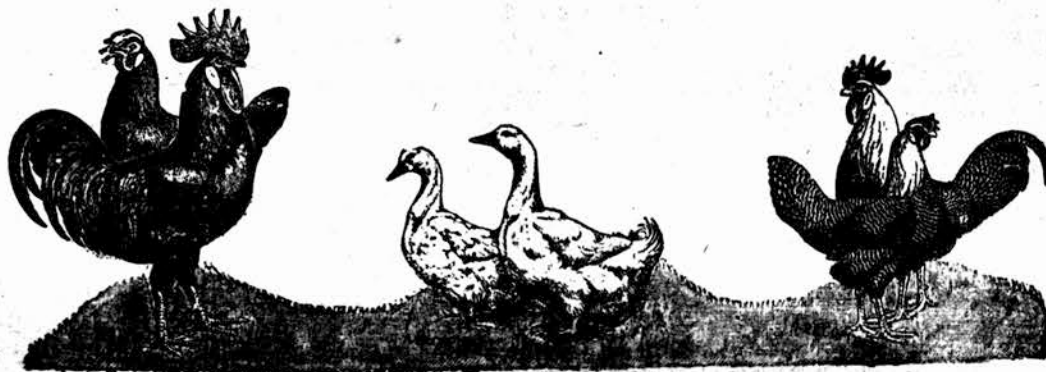
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JUNE

LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of June was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for June.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for

each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 11-0 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any working day.

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769813

831112

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"Cultivate Spirit Of Adventure"

Swami Who Made Trip To Kailas And Manas Lake Exhorts Youth To Do Likewise

An "At Home" party was arranged by the Kanara Association, Bombay, on Sunday last, in honour of Swami Sadananda Saraswati, who last year had successfully performed a pilgrimage to the holy Mount Kailas and Lake Manasarovar in Tibet. A large number of members of the Saraswat community were present.

After Mr. S. R. Dongerkerry, President of the Association, and Mr. Narsing Rao Kodikal, Chairman of the Managing Committee, had spoken welcoming the guest of the evening and dwelling on the qualities of head and heart as well as spirit of adventure shown by him even at such an advanced age, the Swami addressed the gathering. In the course of his speech, after thanking the members of the Association and its Managing Committee, the Swami said:—

"Like the round-the-world trip which I had undertaken two years ago, the pilgrimage to Holy Kailas and Lake Manasarovar was undertaken by me not for mere pleasure of sight-seeing, but with a sincere desire to acquire wider experience of this world and its peoples and also to accomplish a sacred duty which my higher being had repeatedly called upon me to accomplish for my spiritual betterment.

"I don't want to detain you with a narration of my varied experiences either in America or Japan and other countries which I visited or during the pilgrimage to Kailas and Manasarovar. But two things I would like to impress on all my brothers and sisters. You have heard of the great civilisation of the West and the extraordinary progress the people there have made in science and invention. But believe me, people in the West to-day need peace of mind more than anything else. Everywhere I was asked by scores of ladies and gentlemen how to acquire peace and real happiness in life. They have realised that neither "almighty dollars" nor trips in Zeppelins and Normandies and Pullman-cars

bring happiness to men. So, they are everywhere turning to the East, especially to India, for the secret of happiness. This is so not only among the intellectuals but even among the poor and the working classes, among whom I had freely mixed. So, India has still the role of a spiritual teacher to fulfil in this world.

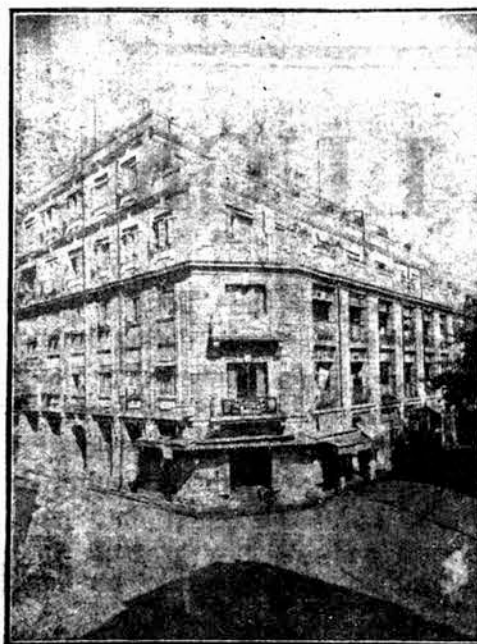
"Let our young men and women, therefore, not be misled and led to their destruction by the glamour of Western civilisation. By all means learn the secrets of natural forces and try to use them to relieve human misery, but don't be deluded into thinking that there are no higher or more valuable secrets to be found out. The highest secret is the secret of the soul of man, the secret taught in the Bhagwatgeeta. Let us not forget that above this body, above this entire universe is a Supreme Controller of the Universe.

YOUTH MUST VENTURE

"One other thing I want to say and that is, that the spirit of adventure requires to be cultivated among the younger generation. I was practically an old man when I undertook my pilgrimage to Kailas. Why should not you, younger men, you sportsmen full of vigour and enthusiasm for sports, why should not some of you undertake trips like that to Kailas? The journey is not one-fourth so difficult as you imagine. If you have read my account of the journey you will have seen that there were in our party of sixty several young men as well as women. Further, the journey costs not more than Rs. 200 per head and takes less than two months to finish both ways. You can go in batches, like the U. P. and Bengali pilgrims from Benares and Calcutta who had accompanied me. I sincerely hope that within a year or two, some at least of my Saraswat brethren will undertake the pilgrimage."

On the conclusion of the Swami's address, Mr. Dongerkerry garlanded him and thanked him for his encouraging advice and

CONSERVATION OF CATTLE-WEALTH



A correspondent writes:—

H. E. Lord Linlithgow has acknowledged, in an official letter, his cordial interest in Shri Govardhan Sanstha, an institution having for its object the conservation of the cattle of this country. It was launched into existence in 1905 by Chounde Maharaj, who is its founder-President, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, of Poona, is the Vice-President of its working body and Nyayaratna Vinod, its new honorary organizer. The Institution has, up to now, given free, seven thousand animals—cows and bullocks—to farmers for agricultural use. That number has now grown into about 30,000 cattle, as

hoped that the members of the community would benefit greatly by it.

The gathering was treated to light refreshments before it dispersed.

a tangible result of careful breeding and bringing up, which the cultivators could achieve, under help and guidance from the staff of the institution.

The work of the institution has also perceptibly told on the slaughter-houses in the Bombay Presidency, the total reduction in cow-slaughter in about 15 years, being estimated at about 60,000 head of cattle. The chief centres



Chounde Maharaja, President-Founder Of The Govardhan Sanstha.

of the institution are at Bombay, Poona and Wai (near Mahabaleshwar), in which last place it took its birth.

At Wai, there is a research department of the institution, experiments being conducted on a scientific basis in regard to food and feeding of cows and bullocks, and also in regard to the improvement of their breed.

Many years ago in the outskirts of Stowe. Vt., in the community still known as Moscow, Zeke and Sol were cutting timber when a tree fell on Sol, killing him instantly. Zeke ran through the clearing to notify Jim, the boss, who was working some distance away.

"Come quick, Jim," he yelled. "A tree hit Sol and he's dead." "Sol, you said?" "Yes, Sol, Come quick, I tell you he's dead." "You're sure he's dead?" "Yes, yes, hurry up." "You're sartin he's dead?" "Yes, Hurry up!" "Well, If you're sartin he's dead I guess I'll have a chew of tobacco."

Packard Car Falls Into Sea



The ill-fated Packard No. T. 5000 which plunged over the railings into the sea at Hornby Vellard on Monday afternoon, killing Mr. Rambilas Podar, the son of the Marwari millionaire, Mr. Anandilal Podar.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

National Institution

"Sufficient tribute has never been paid to 'Letters to the Editor' as a national institution. They are not usually thought of as a national institution, but they are in fact an essential characteristic of the Press".

Though these words convey my own thoughts to a t, let me hasten to add that they are quoted here from the famous "Spectator's Notebook" of 'James.' He proceeds: "What gives letters,—the selected letters which secure publication—their value is the fact that they all come from men and women who think they have something to say. And some of them very often have. When they have, their letters can very well be better stuff than the leading article of the paper it appears in."

(Shrewd readers will have noticed, by the way, why I was particularly anxious to give James' authority!)

* * * *

Letters To Editor

Though Morley once deprecated letter-writing as "that most delightful way of wasting time," writing letters to the Press is really grand fun. And not only writing, but receiving and reading them as well. The very fact that though personal letter-writing is gradually becoming a lost art, owing to the increased tempo of modern life, "Letters to the Editor" show no signs of decline, either in their length or number, proves that they are a cherished adjunct of the Press. Their value as a pointer to the prevailing public opinion, and as an impartial forum for discussing the topics of the day cannot be exaggerated. They provide the best expression of "Vox Populi," and they are to the rulers of a country, what the pulse of the patient is to the physician. The correspondence columns no less than the editorial ones are an integral and indispensable part of a newspaper.

* * * *

"Dear Sir—"

There has just been published under this most opposite title, a fascinating book which contains a selection of Letters to the Editor of "The Times." It is redundant to add here that the correspondence column of "The Times" is invested with a prestige second only to the Thunderer's own roar. The greatest and mightiest in the land deem it an honour to be allowed a niche in that hallowed corner. Many a reputation has been made—and marred—by a stray letter to "The Times," and on more than one occasion has it led to a rapid re-orientation of the whole national policy. "Dear Sir" is a book of great import not only to the would-be contributor, but also to the historian. Its pages contain the cream of the correspondent's art, and even for sheer literary charm, they can well compare with that other delightful volume, "Third Leaders" of the "Times."

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SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
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Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.



Congress workers in perfect roll campaign in Poona; 5th from left on chair is Mr. B. M. Gupte, M.A., LL.B., President, District Congress Committee, Poona, to his left being Mr. T. R. Deogirikar, President of Poona City Congress Committee. About 60 volunteers enrolled 15,000 voters in the campaign.

Editorial Kitchen

Apart from being an admirable mirror of public opinion, letters to the Editor also serve many other useful purposes. Choleric Colonels and indignant Generals on the retired list find in them an excellent means of letting off steam. Their battling propensities are satisfied by the wordy warfare and thus a breach of the public peace is avoided. They reflect again all the popular idiosyncracies of the moment and often provide an unsuspected source of future amusement. Many are the hobby-horses ridden, the grievances aired, and the prophecies indulged in those columns. Occasionally a crafty contributor manages to pay off a private score under the guise of a letter to the Editor. And seasoned exponents of the art know how to keep their names recurring by timely resuscitation of closed controversies and by a vigorous flogging of dead horses. And I know a certain journal, whose very spicy correspondence is entirely cooked in the editorial kitchen. That is how it keeps the ball (and the subscriptions!) rolling (in)!

* * * *

Bugbear

It must be admitted that the excellence of "The Times" correspondence is more an exception than the rule. In this country at any rate the daily post bag is one of the editorial bug-bears. It requires the patience of a Job, and the restraint that only comes out of long practice to wade through all the exuberant and elongated eloquence of the correspondents. Most of it, if the cruel truth must be told, only deserves to be consigned to the Waste Paper Basket. That it is not, is solely due to the heroic self-control of the editor and the perspiring blue-pencilling perseverance of his subs. Knocking that illegible, ungrammatical and long-winded MS into some semblance of shape and sense almost rouses one's homicidal tendencies! And legion is the name of those worthies who rush to the Press with their remarks, observations, suggestions, nostrums and what-nots! The pens of 'Our Readers' often become so prolific

that a whole issue can be printed out of their 'Views'!

* * * *

Epistolary Industry

Many are the subterfuges employed by long-suffering Editors to check the spate of correspondence. They make type-written Ms compulsory, insist upon the enclosure of a stamped and addressed envelope, admonish their correspondents to be terse and precise and finally warn them that they, the Editors, are after all free to publish the letters or not as they please! Again the practice of giving 'Points from Letters,' or 'Letters in Brief' which most Editors have sooner or later to resort to, conveys a hint—and not a very covert hint at that!—to the correspondents to stop spinning their endless rignaroles. That editorial guillotine—"Correspondence on this topic must now cease" or "This controversy is closed moreover, descends again and again upon the devoted heads of the faithful. And yet in spite of those hurdles, hindrances and hedges, the heroic tribe of correspondents flourish still! The epistolary industry is, indeed, one of the most prosperous in the country!

* * * *

Human Touch

And yet one must not be too hard on those good folks who spend their time and labour for the entertainment, if not the enlightenment, of us all. They mean well by us, though their enthusiasm often runs away with their discretion. We should miss a good deal, indeed, if there were no correspondence corner in our daily newspaper. That gives a human and homely touch to our reading. And shrewd Editors are aware that they add to the circulation too! It pleases the 'amour propre' of 'our readers' to find their 'views' upon the 'extermination of bugs' (or it might be the bandicoots!) given such a prominent publicity by their favourite paper! They are sure to buy a good many copies of that issue to post to their friends and relatives. At least I did—it was

years ago, and I was just a college kid,—when I made my journalistic debut with a thumping Letter to the Editor! Did I walk on air that day? Ask me another.

Bombay, July 11.—Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, sailed by s.s. "Rawalpindi" for Europe to-day.

HEMO BRAXO MALT

A Powerful
Tonic for
Digestion
& Nerves

- BUILDS UP STRENGTH
- RESTORES VITALITY
- BANISHES FEELING OF DEPRESSION

Around Theatre & Film Land

FOLLOW THE FLEET

At The Regal

There doesn't seem to be any ceiling to the rhythmic hops that the talented Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers essay into the stratosphere of entertainment. Critics declared "Top Hat" was tops, but Astaire, Miss Rogers, Director Mark Sandrich and producer Pandro S. Berman, and a stellar cast have conspired in production of "Follow the Fleet" to make reviewers big deep for new superlatives. That old Rajah of Ragtime, Irving Berlin, has written seven new songs to test the vocal excellencies of Astaire, Miss Rogers and a new-comer to the screen, the lovely Harriet Hilliard; and to provide the rhythms for the tantalizing toes of the King and Queen of Terpsichore in the R.K.O. Radio screen show. "Follow the Fleet" is a real 'down to earth' musical, employing a logical and meaty story, every day habiliments for the players, and a battleship, a freighter, and the colourful city of San Francisco for realistic backgrounds. The story is based on the romantic adventures of a pair of Uncle Sam's "bluejackets." Fred

joyed a long run on Broadway. Astaire and Rogers dance together three times, each routine striking a different mood and tempo, and each dance introducing new acrobatics to the curriculum of terpsichore. Ginger appears in her first solo dance in this picture, and Fred Astaire does a seven minute tap routine supplemented by 24 sailors, which is the novelty highlight of the film. The leading players are supported by a strong and well-balanced cast including Astrid Allwyn, Ray Mayer, Tony Martin, Edward Burns, Harry Beresford, Lucille Ball, Betty Grable, Joy Hodges, Jeanne Gray and others.

"GAY BIRDS"

At The Imperial

A decade back Sgt. K. M. Munshi wrote a peculiar drama. Here is the story:—

Let us enter the sitting room of the city's medical college. But lo! Everybody is calm-moody-silent, an unusual sight! To day the result of the final examination is to be out. The students anticipate it in good earnest and the clock strikes its hour of their ordeal. The result is out and



"The Witness Chair" with Ann Harding and Walter Abel at the Central.

Astaire and Randolph Scott ashore. The objects of their affections are Ginger Rogers, who is a night club entertainer, and Harriet Hilliard, a school teacher, whose romantic nature responds to the call of love for the first time. The film is an adaptation of the popular Hubert Osborne comedy, "Shore Leave," which en-

their leader Mr. Mohanlal Tel jumps in amongst the thick silence of the hall. With throbbing hearts the boys listen to the result. Most of them get through excepting one or two unfortunate who spoil their rejoicings. However, they celebrate the occasion by expressing their future hopes in a jocular way and congratulate each other. They move about the town like mad people drunk with the joy of the coming life. They are Doctors now M. B. B. S! academic bachelors, worthy of respect and high dignity. But boys are boys and will ever remain so. A stray car splashes some mud on the dignified clothes of our Mr. Mohanlal who feels insulted and flares up with fury. He takes leave of his friends to institute legal proceedings against the negligent driver of the car whose number he luckily jots down on his coat collar. Popada & Co. is the city's reputed firm of Solicitors. Dr. Mohanlal lays bare several relevant and irrelevant facts of his case to Mr. Popada who laughs him out. The car number happens to be Popada's own car in which his daughter Miss Rambha first arrived and introduced herself to the young Doctor. A funny questionnaire results in a funny situation and Popada refuses to pro-



Sgt. Motilal in Sagar's "Gay Birds" running at the Imperial.



"La Vie Parisienne" at the Capitol this week.

secute his own daughter whose speed mania had unfortunately spoiled Mr. Mohan's clothes. Mohan insists and even threatens Popada to take up the case in hand else he will make use of his several friend witnesses. Popada flatly refuses the crazy doctor when his comrades arrive on the scene and render the situation gingered up! And Bah! What a fight? Law versus Medicine? Rambha, coolest of the whole lot, finds a way out of this mess and under severe reluctance of her father writes an apology to Doctor Mohan, who with his friends gives three cheers in honour of his victory. Law versus Medicine! Ha! Ha! A great victory for Doctors which world's history must some day chronicle. They all believed so stiff and fast. But beliefs do not feed empty bellies. So Doctor Mohan found himself later. He returns to the grim realities of life and finds himself a penniless doctor with nothing to back or lean upon. However, he manages to open up his dispensary at Kandawadi and swallowing the last vestige of hostilities he ventures to invite Miss Rambha and an England returned Millionaire Ramdas Dugliwalla whom he searched out as an old, gay friend of his. Life gives Dr. Mohan a good kick yet like a man he persists in pursuing his work at the workless dispensary. He wants to be busy but the dispensary every now and then reduces him to sloth. See how it develops on the screen at the Imperial.

"EAST OF JAVA"

At The Globe

Packed with action which went from gunplay to ship-wreck and from typhoons to battles between human beings and wild beasts, Universal's "East of Java," the picture in which Charles Bickford was nearly killed by a lion, now running at the Globe Talkies.

Love interest was supplied by Bickford, who centered his interest in beautiful Elizabeth Young, and Frank Albertson, who also loved her, at the same time hating the brutish and at times almost animal-like strength of Bickford, disciple of the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest."

The story opens with Bickford, a fugitive from "G" men because of gangster activities in the United States, fleeing the port of Simba Sao, British East Africa, because he knows a warrant for his arrest and extradition is arriving by the next steamer.

Photography is excellent, taking advantage of the unusual backgrounds which lend to credulity on the part of the audience. The veteran George Melford has turned in a superlative job of direction. It is evident that vast research and many thousands of dollars play a part in making the production the thriller that it is. Noteworthy is the handling of the animals from a humane standpoint as well as from the angle of "thrills."



"Follow the Fleet" at the Regal with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

About Studios And Stars

A HARIJAN GIRL'S LOVE

"Achhut Kannya"

A picture that is entirely and refreshingly "different" will be seen by Bombay film fans when the Bombay Talkies release their latest production "Achhut Kannya" at the Roxy on the 18th. Believing as they do in portraying life as it is and recognizing the importance of the village in the social structure of India, it was only natural that they should go to rural India for the theme and atmosphere of their new picture. "Achhut Kannya" is the saga of a Harijan girl's love and every sequence takes place in a typical Indian village.

While mainly concerned with the reactions of society and environment on the life and love of this Harijan girl (played by Devika Rani) "Achhut Kannya" brings to the talking screen the life of an Indian village in an effective manner never before attempted. As the powerful and romantic story develops we see all the emotional and dramatic incidents against picturesque background of rural India and different aspects of village life are flashed on the screen. The caste problem is, of course, an important bearing on the development of the theme but it is not allowed to smother the essentially dramatic and psychological interest of the picture. Criticism on the existing social values and conventions is there, of course. But it is unobtrusive and, therefore, effective. Which sounds like a paradox but it is not—as "Achhut Kannya" would prove.

Another striking feature of "Achhut Kannya" is the elimination of the eternal screen triangle—the hero, the heroine, and the villain. This picture revolves round five important characters none of whom is the villain. And around the loves and loyalties of these five is built a fast moving story which will not have a dull moment throughout for its interest is varied, its emotions profound—like life itself!



"Prabhuka Pyari" forthcoming Ranjit release at the West End.

"REGISTAN-KI-RANI"

Jal Merchant At The Wellington

The popular favourite Indian star Jal Merchant is featured in "Registan-i-Rani," the Kumar Movietone superb production, which comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) this week. The acting of Jal Merchant is very fine, while the supporting cast, consisting of Miss Krishnakumari, Khatoon, Sitara, S. Baburao, Abubakr, Soni act admirably. The sweet delicious songs by Khatoon, Abubakr and Sitara, and the tuneful music add immensely to the attraction of "Registan-ki-Rani." The story is very powerful and shows an Indian Rajah incognito moving amongst his subjects and redressing the terrible wrongs inflicted on them by an unscrupulous Diwan and his nefarious confederate. The scenes of brave Indian women fighting against tyranny and ultimately coming out victorious will evoke thunders of admiration. The settings are gorgeous, the scenery lovely, and "Registan-ki-Rani" is an Indian talkie to be proud of.

PARIS IN SPRING

At The Capitol

One of Offenbach's most popular and vivacious operettas, "La Vie Parisienne" has been brought to the screen and will be shown from Saturday at the Capitol Theatre. As the title indicates, the action takes place in Paris. A gay story of romance is interwoven with enchanting and lively comedy. Paris in the spring-time is indeed a delightful place for you lovers. The pictures serve to introduce Max Dearly, the famous French comedian, to British audiences. Dearly has been a star in his native France for nearly 50 years, and during this time has appeared in many stage productions of the operetta. The starring honours are shared by two well-known Hollywood players, Conchita Montenegro and Nell Hamilton. Included in the supporting cast are Eva Moore, Carol Goodner, Austin Trevor and Tyril Davis.



"Registan-ki-Rani" at the Wellington from this week.



"Milionaire" at the Minerva. Sixth Week (New Theatres).



Devika Rani in "Achhut Kannya", Bombay Talkies' forthcoming release at the Roxy.

WILL BE MOURNED BY WHOLE NATION

Sir Fazli's Son Receives Numerous Condolence Messages

LAHORE, July 10.
The following are some of the numerous messages received by Sir Fazl-i-Husain's son:—

The Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government wires:—
"The Punjab Government have heard with the greatest regret the death of your father. I have to express to you their deep sorrow at the loss of the most distinguished Punjabee of our day and valued colleague, and ask you to convey their sympathies to Lady Fazl-i-Husain."

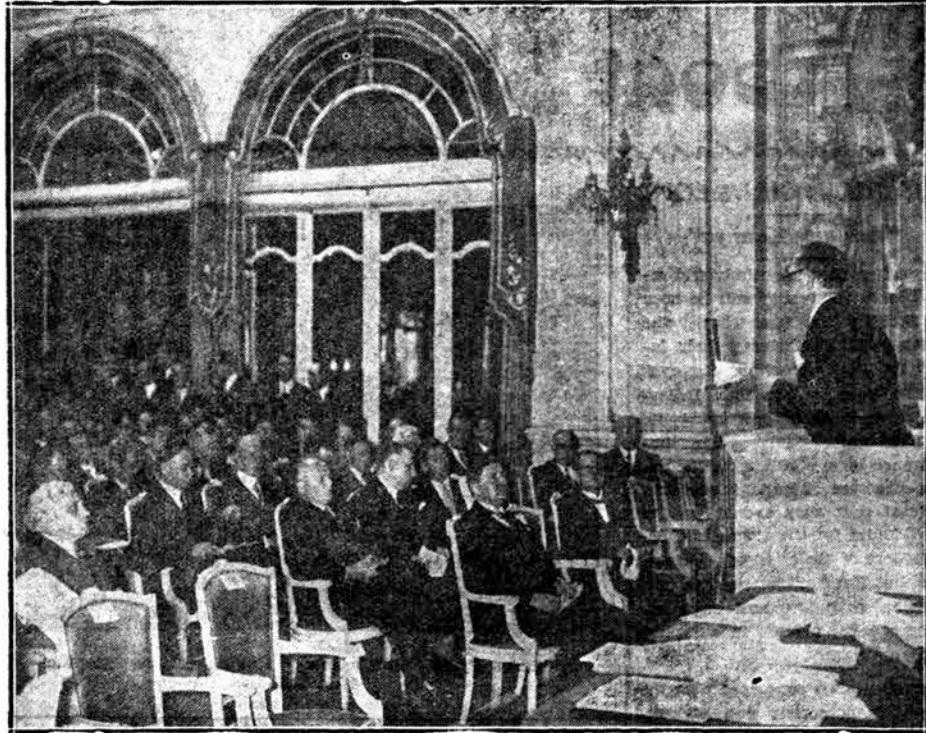
Sir Feroze Khan Noon, High Commissioner for India, cables from London:—

"I am extremely sorry to learn the sad news. Accept my sincerest sympathies at the great loss which not only you but the whole India has suffered."

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and Lady Hayat Khan wire:—

"We share with you your loss which will be mourned by the whole nation."

Messages have also been received from Sir Nripen Sirkar, Law Member of the Government of India, Sir Frank Noyce, the Maharaja of Darbhanga and the Nawab of Chhattari.—United Press.



The Turkish delegate and Foreign Minister, Rustu Aras speaking at the Dardanelles Conference in Montreux. On extreme left is M. Boncour (French delegate), beside him are Lord Stanhope (British Delegate) and Litvinoff.

PUNJAB'S IRREPARABLE LOSS

Frontier Tributes To Sir Fazli Hussain

NATHIAGALI, July 10.
Death has removed a great statesman, who successfully moulded the destinies of Muslim India during the most critical period in the country's constitutional history. A stout champion of the cause he took up, a gifted man with abnormal sense of political foresight and sagacity and a leader whom India could ill afford to lose at the present juncture."

Such are the tributes paid to Sir Fazli Hussain in the Frontier political circles at Abbottabad, which was his favourite sanatorium. The news has caused a gloom in political quarters.

Sir Abdul Qayum, while expressing his feeling of grief thought that the Punjab's wound was hard to heal and India had lost a remarkable personality equal to any renowned statesman of the post-war era.

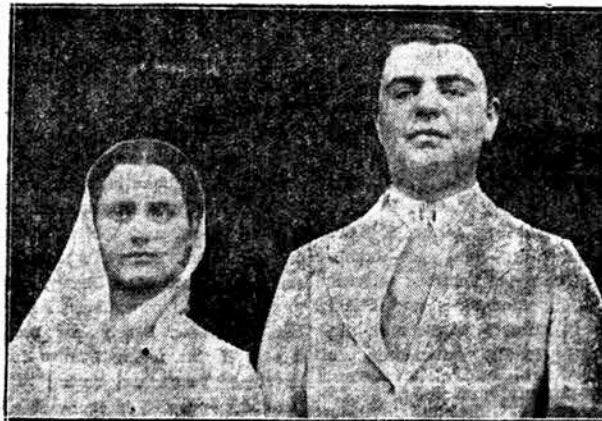
SIR FAZLI'S FUNERAL

Thereafter the body was taken by lorry to Batala where it will be interred.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

Mr. S. Pratz, Deputy Commissioner, represented the Governor and the Punjab Government, while prominent among the mourners were Raja Narendra Nath, Justices Mr. Bakshi Tekchand, Mr. Abdul Rashid and Mr. Din Mohamed, Sardar Ujjalsingh, Mr. Ahmedyar Khan Daultana, Khan Bahadur Mohdiddin, President of the Lahore Municipality, Mr. Manoharlal, ex-Minister, Lala Dunichand, a prominent Congressman, and other members of the local Congress Committee, Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. Syed Habib, a prominent member of the bar, and officials and non-officials.

Wreaths were sent by Mr. N. L. Noida, Assistant Secretary to the Punjab Government, on behalf of officers and staff of the Civil Secretariat. All Government offices, courts and municipal office and schools remained closed. Flags flew at half-mast. Muslim business centres observed hartal.—A. P.



Qazi Isa, Chief of Pishin State (Baluchistan), and his wife, Piari Begum, returned to India from Europe by M. V. "Victoria",



Dr. Humphrey, Mr. F. S. Smythe and Mr. Wyn Harris, three members of the Mount Everest Expedition Party (1936), left for England by the Mail Boat.

DEATH PENALTY FOR GERMAN KIDNAPPERS

Kidnappers will be liable to the death penalty in Germany in future.

The Government has introduced a law making it a capital offence to kidnap children under 18 and hold them to ransom.

Patwardhan To Preside Over Erode Conference

MADRAS: July 11.
Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Socialist Member on the Congress Working Committee, arrives in Madras on July 14 and leaves the same night for Erode to preside over the Political Conference there.—United Press.

GREAT LOSS TO INDIANS ABROAD

BOMBAY, July 10.

Interviewed by United Press on Sir Fazli Hussain's death, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee, M.L.A., said:

"Sir Fazli Hussain was one of the great politician we have in India and his loss at the present moment when the new Constitution is to come in force is a great one. If the reports that he was going to lead a mixed party in the Punjab Assembly are correct, it would no doubt have been a great thing for India because the greater need of the country at present is a united effort, co-operation and goodwill between the two communities. His death is also a loss to Indians overseas because he took very keen interest in their welfare. His loss is almost irreparable to them as Sir Fazli Hussain realised that the welfare of Indians abroad meant the safeguarding of India's trade and commerce and did his best in that direction."

Wheat Committee's Tribute

SIMLA: July 10.

A motion of condolence was passed at the death of Sir Fazli Hussain by the Wheat Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, of which he was the Chairman for five years, at their meeting this morning.

Sir Fazli, it may be stated, was responsible for initiating the Wheat Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

IMPROVED STATISTICS

The Committee then proceeded to discuss the question of the improved statistics of wheat production and decided on certain practical suggestions, to be given to the local government in this connection.

The importance of smaller flour mills of sending their production of statistics also was discussed. The present position of wheat Research in India was also considered. The problem of marketing of wheat also was examined.—United Press.

Why Indians Failed In First Test

BAD FIELDING MAINLY RESPONSIBLE

"Vizzy Refuses To Move On Field Because He Is A Heavyweight"

(From Our Sports Correspondent)
LONDON, July 4.
(By Air Mail).

The defeat of India in the first Test match against England on Tuesday last continues to be the topic for discussion in Indian restaurants and clubs. It also dominates the other topic of common interest, that is the weather, which still persists to be one of not liking to the Indian cricketers.

The Indian cricketers held their inquest on their miserable defeat immediately after the conclusion of Tuesday's game and before they went to the Carlton Hotel to attend the dinner which the Indian captain gave in honour of the Marquis and Marchioness of Willingdon on Tuesday night. I had a talk with some of the cricketers and they have left an impression on my mind which confirms the general talk in the town.

WHY THEY FAILED

The Indian captain failed to take advantage of the first innings lead against England by sticking to his original arrangement of the batting order of India in her second knock. Merchant should not have been sent first to open on a wet wicket. Of course, by no means this is a unanimous opinion of the Indian players. For instance, Hindleker who accompanied Merchant to open the India batting believes that the Captain could not have found anyone else to open the innings. What the cricketing crowd wanted was to see that Merchant had an opportunity to study from the pavilion other lesser 'guys' batting against the firm of Verity, Robins, Allen and co. They think Palla, who had held the fort in the previous innings, would have been a better opening bat in the second knock.

Similarly, it is suggested that when Merchant was out, the Indian captain should have promoted Major Naidu, instead of sending Mushtaq Ali third. The advantage in such a promotion was that Mushtaq too would have had an opportunity of watching the batsmen from the pavilion before entering the wicket. Of course, there is much dissatisfaction in Indian circles that the Indian captain who felt that Jal was at the eleventh hour an "invalid", did not realise, that Wazir Ali was still suffering from the injuries to his finger. Instead of choosing Wazir Ali for the first Test, it is suggested that the captain ought to have brought in Amir Elahi. The exclusion of Amir Elahi, the gossip goes, is due to the fact that he is a personal friend of Amar Nath. It is he who refused to sign any statement in support of the Indian captain and Manager as against Amar Nath. But, we must not overlook the fact that Hindleker also refused to sign the statement. He did it, I gather due to the fact that he has no intention of getting mixed up in any controversy. His position is that he has come to play cricket and he does not want to be a party to anything that contributes to the present unhappy feeling amongst

the players, though, for all outward appearance, it is denied.

CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN

The second charge of incompetency of the Indian captain to lead his men on the field is that he does not know how to arrange the bowling. For instance, on the third day when England opened her second knock, it was pretty obvious to the Indian captain that the wicket was not meant for fast bowling. Nevertheless, in spite of suggestions of certain players (they can only suggest), the Indian captain opened his attack against England by giving the leather to Mahomed Nissar for the Nursery End and Amar Singh from the pavilion end. Though Mitchell was captured by Merchant as Nissar's first victim in his third ball of the first over, it was plain from the subsequent balls that Nissar bowled that the batsmen could defy the hefty Moslem in a care-free manner. Nissar could not ever get a foothold on the rain-soaked wicket. We noticed the wicket-keeper throwing out hints to his captain, yet the Maharajkumar continued Nissar, as he continued Amar Singh, who was everything except a menace to England batsmen, for a length of time on a wicket from which neither bowler got any life. When India was batting, the England captain persisted in consulting Duckworth, his wicket-keeper, more than he consulted the bowlers. For, it is always the wicket-keeper who can judge the game of an individual bowler. Naturally the general practice of English, Australian South African captains has been to consult their wicket-keepers regarding bowling changes. But, alas, Hindleker may make gallant efforts to save the side from total failure, yet he is not in a position to impress upon his captain which bowler is good on a particular wicket.

BIHAR GOVT. BAN ON BHAWALPORE REPORT

PATNA, July 9.

The Government of Bihar have proscribed the following under Section 4 of the Press Act, 1931:—

1. Report of the enquiry committee appointed by the Provincial Hindu Sabha, Lahore, to enquire in the Bhawalpore Affairs—document printed and published by D. Prakash Chand, at the Ranvir Printing Press, Mohan Lal Road, Lahore.

2. "Hindu Samaj Darshan", i.e. "Presentation of the Hindu Society"—book in Marathi published by L. B. Bhopatkar, Balavanta and printed by Shanker Ram Chandra Date at the Leksangarha Press, Poona, city.

3. "Mussalman Aurat"—book in Urdu written by Chaudhuri Abdul Waheed Nafis Khalili and printed at the Sanal Barqat Press, Hall Bazar, Amritsar.—United Press.

For International Labour Conference

MADRAS, July 11.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has recommended to the Government of India the name of Mr. M. A. Master of the Scindia Navigation Company for nomination as delegate to the International Labour Conference, Maritime session, 1936. The Chamber has suggested the name of Rao Bahadur C. Gopala Menon, Member of the Central Light Houses Committee as advisor.—United Press.

Tamil Nad For Office Acceptance

MADURA, July 10.

An informal conference of leading Congressmen at Tamilnad at Pangani, Mr. Satyamurti presiding decided to organise a vigorous election propaganda throughout the province and request the All-India Congress Working Committee to incorporate in the election manifesto a clear statement, that if Congressmen were returned in majority in provincial legislative assembly they should accept office and carry out the Congress programme.

The Working Committee of the Tamilnad Congress Committee met later and endorsed the above decision. It considered the report of the Sub-Committee on mass contact and disapproved of functional representation of labour and of Kisan Sabhas on the Congress Committee.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD'S LEAD

Number Of Voters Becomes Double

AHMEDABAD, July 10.

To-day was the last day for enrolling voters for the Provincial Legislatures.

Enquiries show that through the strenuous propaganda carried on by the Ahmedabad District Congress Committee 75,000 new voters have been enrolled, thus making the total of about one and a half lakh voters in the City. 5,000 ladies have newly been enrolled as voters.

Further reports have been received from the district that large numbers of voters have been enrolled through the efforts of the Congress organisation.—United Press.

CALCUTTA BURGLARY

Iron Safe Broken Open And Rs. 15,000 Removed

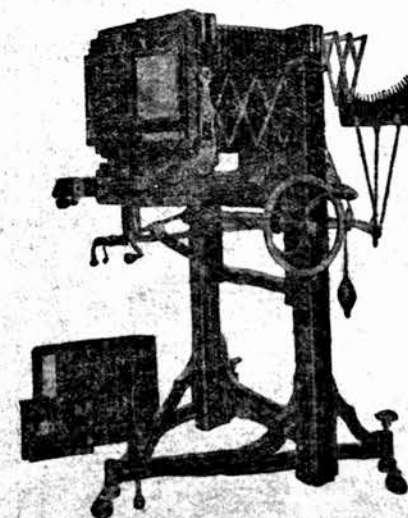
CALCUTTA, July 11.

A daring burglary was committed last night in the treasury room of the British Indian Association, when iron safes were broken open and cash and currency notes amounting to Rs. 15,000 were taken away.

It transpires that the burglars managed to get into the room through skylight. Burglary was detected this morning when the room was opened and when some coins were found scattered on the floor and the iron safe was found broken.

Two persons including a "daruwan" have been arrested by the police in this connection.—United Press.

PROFESSIONAL



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Indians Beat Ireland By 10 Wickets Make 131 Runs In Second Knock, Without Any Loss

"C. K." Captures 7 For 44 In Home Team's
Second Innings

DUBLIN: July 11.
IRELAND (1st Innings) 161.
INDIA (1st Innings) 150.
IRELAND (2nd Innings) 119.
INDIA (2nd Ins., for no loss) 131.

The match between India and Ireland was continued to-day in showery weather. The wicket was easy.

Resumption was delayed for half an hour due to rain. Indians were all out for 150.

At tea-time Ireland, in their second knock, were all out for 119 runs. Ireland reached three figures in two hours. Reddy hit four times to the boundary. Naidu whose final figures were 21/24/7 took three wickets in his last over.

Indians' fielding was weak.

INDIANS' SECOND KNOCK.

In the second innings, Indians made the required total of 131 runs without the loss of any wicket, and thus won the match by 10 wickets.

INDIANS' (1ST INNINGS).

Wazir Ali b Boucher 7
Merchant b Boucher 35
Jal lb.w. (N.), b Boucher 18
Nayudu b MacDonald 17
Jehangir Khan c Shearer, b Cook 2
Vizianagram b Boucher 3

Mohamed Hussain st. Crothers, b MacDonald 1
Gopalan b Boucher 21
A. Elahi b Boucher 23
Meherhomji (run out) 5
Nissar (not out) 1
Extras 5
Total 150

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Billing-
sley 0 for 10; Graham 0/31; Boucher
16/4/30/6; MacDonald 2/47; Cook
1 for 15.

Scores:—

IRELAND: (2ND INNINGS).

Pigot c Gopalan, b Merchant 32
Cook b Nissar 6
Shearer b Naidu 4
MacDonald c A. Elahi, b Naidu 15
Reddy (not out) 32
Quinn c A. Elahi, b Naidu 12
Boucher c Vizzy, b Merchant 1
Metcalf lb.w., b Naidu 5
Crothers b Naidu 6
Graham c A. Elahi, b Naidu 0
Billingsley lb.w., b Naidu 0
Extras 6
Total 119

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Nissar 1
for 19; J. Khan 0/27; Naidu 7/44
and Merchant 2 for 23.
—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET

Parsi Gymkhana Draw
With Navroze C. C.

Cricket was played under ideal weather conditions at the Kennedy Sea-face, on Saturday afternoon.

At the Parsee Gymkhana, the Navroze Cricket Club were the visitors. The match ended in a draw.

Scores:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA
FIRST INNINGS.

F. K. F. Nariman c Bharucha b Talati 54; M. P. Dalal b Mehta 7; D. P. Tata b Talati 6; J. S. Lawyer c Irani b Talati 22; J. F. Havewala b Mehta 0; R. R. Bhounagri, not out 8; R. W. Cassinath not out 17; M. R. Khan, S. K. Sorabji, E. D. Engineer and N. N. Engineer did not bat; extras 19. Total 133 (for 5 wickets, declared).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

S. Talati 3 for 40.
K. Cama 0 for 30.
R. Cooper 0 for 20.
K. Mehta 2 for 24.

NAVROZE CRICKET CLUB
FIRST INNINGS.

A. Driver c Sorabji b Havewala 6; Dr. N. Karani b Bhounagri 3; K. Mehta c and b Engineer 28; K. Bharucha c E. Engineer b Nariman 1; J. Irani c Sorabji b Nariman 2; N. Tampal c Lawyer b Engineer 7; P. Gazdar, not out 13; N. Madon not out 9; K. Cama, R. Cooper and S. Talati did not bat; extras 13; Total 92 (for 6).

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

J. F. Havewala 1 for 17.
R. R. Bhounagri 1 for 8.
F. K. F. Nariman 2 for 8.
J. S. Lawyer 0 for 22.
E. D. Engineer 2 for 19.
R. W. Cassinath 0 for 5.

HINDU GYM. VS. B. B. & C. I.

RY T. S. C.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway's Traffic Sports Club elected to bat at the Hindu Gymkhana and made 69 runs for the fall of 8 wickets, when the stumps were drawn. C. N. Dalal was responsible for a magnificent bowling analysis of 6 wickets for 19 runs.

Scores:—

B. B. & C. I. R. T. S. CLUB
FIRST INNINGS

O. Gonsalves c Desai b Gurtu 9; I. V. Pitale b Dalal 3; S. V. Rajadhyaksha b Dalal 4; R. M. Vaidya c Gurtu b Dalal 7; Manian b Dalal 0; R. G. Penker b Dalal 10; D. Ambre b Dalal 5; Worliker b Gawanker 13; J. Deshpande, not out 8; K. M. Bhise and D. M. Desai did not bat; extras 10; Total 69 (for 8 wickets).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

G. B. Gawanker 1 for 6.
M. S. Gurtu 1 for 20.
C. N. Dalal 6 for 19.
K. H. Jobanputra 9.
V. A. Shete 0 for 5.

E. I. C. A. VS. ISLAM GYM.

The East India Cotton Association were engaged in a match against the Islam Gymkhana 'B', at the latter's ground on Saturday afternoon.

The latter were the winners with 124 against the former's 89. The Islam Gymkhana batted first and Turk and Habib Khairaz distinguished themselves with 27 and 76. Bait took 7 wickets. Kabrastan took 5 wickets of the E. I. C. A.

Cinema Fire Inquiry
Report On July 16

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 11.
It is learnt that the findings of the Motimahal Inquiry Commission, appointed by the Government to inquire into the cause of the fire which broke out on June 14, resulting in 14 deaths, will be issued on the 16th.



Lieut. Misri Chand, who failed to qualify himself for the King's Cup, as he was forced to land due to a leaky oil-tank, on Friday.

FOREIGN EXCHANGERS PUZZLED

LONDON, July 11.

Franc's sudden relapse in terms of sterling after a period of comparative firmness is at present puzzling foreign exchangers. Some are inclined to attribute the reaction to a feeling of extreme nervousness regarding the outcome of the Finance Minister's Babybond venture.

Pointing out that M. Aurioi has virtually admitted that the issues are failure and would entail drastic measures, even possibly devaluation. On the contrary others express the opinion that at present it is too early to judge how the issue is faring, and are more inclined to attribute franc's easiness to technical causes in connection with the two-day holiday occasioned by July 14th celebrations.—Reuter.

PROF. H. L. KAJI ENTERTAINED

The members of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute entertained Dewan Bahadur Professor Hiralal L. Kaji at a tea-party at Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial building, Bake House Lane, on Saturday evening.

Mr. V. P. Verde, President of the Institute, recounted the services of the guest of the evening to the Co-operative movement and congratulated him on the just honour in the title of Dewan Bahadur bestowed on him recently by the Government.

The Dewan Bahadur made a suitable reply, saying that he would serve, in whatever humble manner he could, the cause of co-operation and thanked the hosts for honouring him that evening.

The party was an informal one.

STOP PRESS

14 DROWNED IN GUMTI.

LUCKNOW: July 11.

News has just been received that 14 persons who were being rescued in a boat from village Daud Najar four miles from Lucknow now isolated on account of floods, were drowned in the river Gumti this afternoon.

They included eight children, four women and two men. All were carried away by the strong current and nobody was recovered till the time of wiring.—United Press.

INDIA'S 2ND INNINGS.

Score:—
Wazir Ali (not out) 49
Merchant (not out) 71
Extras 11

Total (for no loss) 131

GARDNER WINS KING'S CUP.

LONDON: July 11.

The King's Cup has been won by Charles Gardner, flying "V-E-G-A" Gull with handicap 25 minutes and 33 seconds.

Lieut. Tommy Rose (handicap: 11 mins. 25 secs.) was second.

Flight-Lieut. J. B. Wilson (Handicap: 12 mins. 30 secs.) came third.

Captain Percival flying the Duke of Kent's machine ("Scratch") stood fourth. He covered the last lap at 211 miles per hour speed.

The Race was flown over a course of 26 miles, long-based, on Hatfield. Competitors made 12 circuits.—Reuter.

MISRICHAND'S HARD LUCK

Fails To Qualify For King's Cup

WHITE CITY, July 11.

Despite his failure to qualify for the King's Cup Misrichand was warmly congratulated by his fellow competitors for his fine performance yesterday.

Interviewed by Reuter, he said he was doing well in the second circuit, but after passing Shoreham he found oil-tank was leaking, and was forced to slow down and finally to land.—Reuter.

KING APPROVES WITHDRAWAL OF SANCTIONS

LONDON, July 10.

The King has approved the Order-in-Council terminating British sanctions.—Reuter.

DR. MOONJE AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 11.

It is understood that Doctor B. S. Moonje is arriving at Calcutta on July 14 in connection with the establishment of his Military School, which will be opened in October at Nasik 'n Doolali. It is further understood that the personnel of the Instructional staff of the School will entirely be Indian, except probably the Principal who will be a British Military Officer to start with.

Accommodation of the school will be limited to three hundred students, who will be admitted irrespective of Province or caste, provided they have the requisite qualifications.—United Press.

A Medical Ball

A medical ball was held on Saturday night at the Tawa Hall under the patronage of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.L.A.

Railway Revenue Shows Deficit

Gets Steadily Worse Than Previous Year

Approximate figures of railway revenue and expenditure for 1935-36 which are now available show a deficit of nearly 4 crores, which is over half a crore less than the revised estimate made in February last and over a crore less than the deficit in 1934-35, says a Press Note issued by the Home Department of Government of India from Simla.

For the greater part of 1935-36, railway revenues were more or less steadily worse than the previous year. It was only in the last 6 or 7 weeks of the year that there was a welcome change.

Gross traffic receipts of State owned railways for 1935-36 amounted to 99 2/3 crores or about half a crore more than in the previous year.

Working Expenses

Ordinary working expenses (excluding depreciation) amounted to 50-3/4 crores or half a crore more than in the previous year. As the increase due to withdrawal of the cut in pay amounted to 90 lakhs, this was tantamount to a decrease of nearly 40 lakhs in expenditure coinciding with an increase of half a crore in earnings.

According to the new method of calculation of the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve, the amount set apart for depreciation was 13-1/4 crores, or nearly half a crore less than in the previous year.

Net Traffic Receipts

Net traffic receipts were 26.60 crores or 39 lakhs more than in 1934-35.

Miscellaneous transactions resulted in a nett addition of 86 lakhs against 53 lakhs in the previous year, and the net revenue available for meeting interest charges was nearly 27-1/2 crores, about 3/4 crore more than in 1934-35.

The total interest payable was \$1.42 crores, or 38 lakhs less than in 1934-35.

The deficit was just under 4 crores and 110 lakhs less than in the previous year.

The appropriation to the Depreciation Fund was 13 1/4 crores, and the amounts withdrawn for renewals amounted to 9 1/4 crores. The net accretion to the Fund of 4 crores was almost entirely required to meet the deficit, and the actual balance at the credit of the Fund was increased by only 6 lakhs during the year.

Actual Balance

The actual balance at credit of the Fund was 9 1/2 crores; and the nominal balance 41 crores.

The total capital expenditure was 2 1/2 crores; and stores balances remained practically unchanged at about 9 1/3 crores.

The ratio of ordinary working expenses to gross traffic receipts was 56 per cent.

The ratio of total working expenses (including depreciation) was 70 per cent.

These ratios are about the same as in the previous year.

The ratio of net revenue to the capital at charge was 3.44 per cent against 3.36 per cent. in the previous year.

Trifle Better

Taking all Class I railways together, goods earnings in 1935-36 were a trifle better. In four main commodities, earnings were considerably lower than in 1934-35. These were Rice (41 lakhs), Grams and Pulse (25 lakhs), Oil seeds (21 lakhs) Jute (29 lakhs). On the other hand, the earnings were distinctly better in 3 main commodities—Metallic ores (35 lakhs), Cotton raw (35 lakhs), Iron and steel (23 lakhs). Small improvements in many other commodities resulted in a total net improvement in goods earnings of about 40 lakhs.

LAW MEMBER NOT RESIGNING

Story Of Resuming Practice At Calcutta High Court Denied

SIMLA, July 11.

With reference to reports published in certain papers that Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member, Government of India, is resigning his office to resume practice at the Calcutta High Court, enquiries made in authoritative quarters show that there is absolutely no truth in this statement.

Sir Nripendranath is not resigning and will serve his full term of office as Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.—A.P.

MONSOON TOUR OF VICEROY

Programme From July 25 To August 6

SIMLA, July 11.

It is understood that following is the Viceroy's programme for the monsoon tour.

His Excellency leaves Simla on 25th July and goes straight to Ranchi arriving there on the 27th July and will be leaving on 30th.

While there, the Viceroy proposes to visit certain of the local institutions, hospitals, etc. and perhaps will visit some of the villages in the neighbourhood of Ranchi. July 31st and August 1st will be spent

IMPROVEMENT TRUST FOR NAGPUR

Councillors Opposed To Scheme

NAGPUR, July 11.

The Government of India having sanctioned the scheme, the local Government propose to introduce a bill in the ensuing session of the C. P. Legislative Council, commencing on 27th July, for the purpose of constituting an Improvement Trust for Nagpur.

Meanwhile opposition to the creation of the Improvement Trust at present was expressed in a requisition submitted by eighteen municipal members this morning to Mr. Samiulla Khan, President Nagpur Municipality for a special meeting of the committee in order to consider resolution suggesting that the question of Improvement Trust be postponed till after the completion of the Kanhan water supply scheme and requesting Government to drop the bill at this stage as "it is premature and real public opinion has not been obtained thereon."

The committee will consider the motion on 14th July.

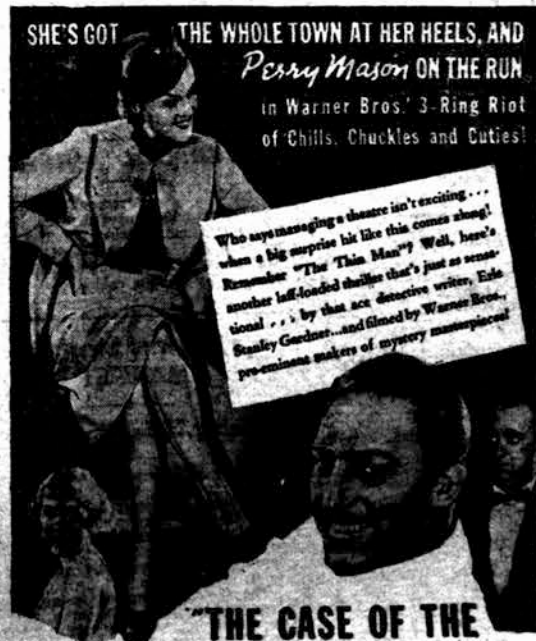
Inspection Of Cinemas

Following the example of the Mayor of Madras, Mr. Samiulla Khan, President, Nagpur Municipality, will shortly inspect all cinemas in the city with a view to seeing of arrangements for public safety in case of accidents.—A. P.

in Benares and 2nd and 3rd August in Rampur.

His Excellency will be in New Delhi on 4th and 5th August and will arrive back in Simla on 6th August.—A.P.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE



THE CASE OF THE LUCKY LEGS

WARREN WILLIAM • PATRICIA ELLIS
GENEVIEVE TOBIN • LYLE TALBOT
ALLEN JENKINS • BARTON MACLANE

DOUBLE BUMPER PROGRAMME

THE GREAT FIGHT FOR THE HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD

JOE LOUIS versus MAX SCHMELING

The whole twelve exciting rounds in three thrilling punchpacked reels.

THE BEST OF ALL ENTERTAINMENTS IN THE CITY



6th Glorious Week New Theatres, Ltd.'s Marvellous Musical Comedy

THE MILLIONAIRE

OR THE "CROREPATTI"

Starring—

SAIGAL

with MOLINA, RAJKUMARI, P. SANTAL, NAWAB, RAJLUXMI, KIDAR, NEMO.

Directed by—Sgt. HENCHUNDER.

At MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road. Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45. Sat., Sun., and Holidays AT 2-45 p.m.

TERRIBLE BOAT TRAGEDY

KHULNA, July 10.

A boat disaster with loss of several lives is reported. Several men came yesterday to attend the Sradh ceremony of the mother of late Kunudbandhu Ghose, Zemindar of Noapara. Towards evening, a party of more than 50 started for the place in a boat. About 9 p.m., near the embankment in Guperkhal, the boat struck against a submerged pole and sank. Seven bodies, mostly those of children, have been recovered. Others are feared to have been drowned.—A.P.

NEW BURMA BILL

RANGOON, July 12.

The text of the official bill for protection and preservation of wild life in Burma is gazetted.

The statement of objects and reasons states: The Bill is an attempt to consolidate the law on the subject and tighten it where necessary. The growth of population in Burma and the increasing use of firearms for sport render necessary introduction of more stringent measures for preserving wild life in Burma for aesthetic and scientific purposes; a country devoid of wild life being uninteresting and unnatural.—A.P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936	
New York, July 11.	
Previous closing	12.75
To-day's opening	12.75
Difference	Nil.
To-day's closing	12.67
Difference	-.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936	
Liverpool, July 11.	
Previous closing	6.82
To-day's opening	6.83
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.80
Difference	-.02

HOACH EXPECTATION Rs. 229

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 11. Cotton displayed a somewhat reactionary tendency to-day following week-end liquidation and realising together with hedging against purchases of Government releases. However the underlying sentiment continued cheerful in view of better textile situation with fears of crop scares in the near future. Trading in October commenced at 12.75 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. After early steadiness prices gave way under realising profit-taking and hedging against purchases of Government holdings with October gradually easing to 12.70 while with renewed selling pressure the rate further fell to and closed at 12.67 with a decline of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 11. The following were the opening ranges:—
October (12.58/12.57) 12.75/12.75
December (12.60/12.59) 12.74/12.73
January (12.58/12.57) 12.74/12.72

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 11. The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—
American July (7.13) 7.21
American October (6.73) 6.80
Egyptian July (9.79) 9.83
Egyptian October (9.70) 9.74

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 11. Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 227-12 and Rs. 229-8 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 229-4 with New York closing futures 8 points down.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 11. The following cable information was received from London to-night:—
"Speculators selling. Lack of support. Market quietly steady."

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 11. The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS
Tin (£186 1/2 buyers £187 sellers. Easy) closed.
Lead (£15 1/2 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£107 8 to £111 1/4) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£79) closed.

JUTE
New Crop July August (£16 5/8) £16 5/8 sellers.
Dunlop June (£20 1/4) £20 1/4 sellers.
Lightning June (£18 1/2) £18 1/2 sellers.

TEA
Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER
Spot (7 3/4 paid and buyers) closed.
Forward (7 7/8 sellers) closed.

LINSEED
Castorseed Bombay July August (£12 13/16) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July (£13 1/4) £13 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July August (£11 11/16) £11 3/4 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 3/16) £15 3/16 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

1. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 11.	
Previous closing	5.02 21/32
To-day's opening	5.02 23/32
To-day's closing	5.02 7/8

1. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 11.	
Previous closing	5.02 7/16
To-day's opening	5.02 5/8
To-day's closing	5.02 11/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, July 11.	
Previous closing	76.03
To-day's opening	76.00
To-day's closing	76.01
Difference	-.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 11. London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 5/8 and then moved up to 5.02 11/16 with a steady tendency. Franc opened at 76.00 and then eased to 76.01 with small variation thereafter.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 11.	
Spot	19 3/4d. 19 9/16d.
Forward	19 13/16d. 19 5/8d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 11. Gold per fine ounce (£8-19-1) £8-19-0

DISCOUNTS

London, July 11.
3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent
4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 11.
London on Bombay (1-4 1/8) 1-4 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5-7 1/4) 5-7 1/4
New York on Bombay (37-33) 37-33
Berlin on Bombay (9-33 7/8) 9-34
London on Milan (63-68) 63-65
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 11. Liverpool wheat opened firm with July 80 3/8 and October 87. The market was very active on good speculative buying and covering influenced by encouraging foreign cables.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Rising Note Circulation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 11. The usual inflow of bank notes after the half year was insufficient to check the rising note circulation partly due to the expanding wage bill owing to increased employment and partly owing to holiday demand.

The Bank of England however has been keeping pace with this weekly record breaking event by continued large gold purchases.

Credit remains easy. Wall Street opened firm and the sentiment was cheerful.—Reuter.

RAIPUR MUNICIPALITY & C. P. GOVERNOR

President Explains Why He Disallowed Motion

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, July 10. At a meeting of the Municipal Committee of Raipur held on 6th inst. Mr. B. L. Pujari, Vice-President had given a notice of a resolution to present an address of welcome to His Excellency Mr. Rao on his forthcoming visit to

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 11. Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 48/14, 48/14 and 48/15. Prices showed slightly easier tendency on scattered local selling and lack of good upcountry enquiry while with London cables showing no improvement the market turned quieter and closed quiet at Rs. 48/15, 48/15 and 49/1. Gold opened at Rs. 34/4/3, 34/4/6 and 34/4/9. Prices eased on local selling and realising as a result of lower foreign cables and absence of any important movements in foreign exchange. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/4/0, 34/4/3 and 34/4/6.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 11.	
Wheat September	4 10 9
Wheat May 1937	4 12 6
Linseed September	7 15 6
Linseed May 1937	7 7 9

The market was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September 1936 delivery. (Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, July 11.	
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 13 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 13 1
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 14 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 14 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 0 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	8 0 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	8 1 6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 11. The following were the opening rates:—
General Motors (dol 68 3/8) dol 69 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 3/4) dol 36 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 60) dol 61 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 121 1/4) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 11. The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Bombay, July 11. Chicago wheat quotations were unavailable.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 11. Moderate selection of inferior Greasy was frequently withdrawn. Best Merinos was sold well to home trade at full current rates.
Greasy Lower (0-7) 0-7
Greasy Higher (1-5 1/2) 1-7 1/2
Scoured Lower (0-11) 1-1
Scoured Higher (2-4 1/2) 2-2 1/2

PROTECTION FOR DEBTORS

C. P. Bill Makes It Penal For Creditors To Molest Or Intimidate Them

NAGPUR: July 11.

A Bill making it penal for creditors to molest debtors by obstructing, using violence to or intimidating such persons or following such persons from place to place or loitering near house or place of work or business, will be introduced at the July Session of the Legislative Council by Mr. Roughton, Home Member.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, which imposes three months' simple imprisonment or fine of Rs. 500 or both, says that it is desirable to protect the debtors from the money-lenders with their hirelings who rely upon threat of violence than processes of law. The Royal Commission on Labour recommended the besetting of an industrial establishment for recovery of debts should be made criminal and cognizable offence. The Bill goes further and seeks to combat the evil not only of besetting but also to protect all persons indebted to money-lenders from molestation and intimidation. —United Press.

ELIGIBILITY FOR NAGPUR LABOUR SEAT.

C. P. Govt. Appoints Tribunal

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, July 11. The Central Provinces Government have appointed a tribunal consisting of Justice Niyogi (Chairman), Diwan Bahadur Brahma and Khan Bahadur Wiliyatullah, members, to deal with applications from Trade Unions in the province for grant of refusal of certificates of eligibility for contesting elections to the Labour seat at Nagpur which is a Trade Union Constituency seat. They have also published another notification declaring all executive and supervising officers as ineligible to contest the seat.

SAFEGUARDS FOR MINOR INDUSTRIES

Indian Commerce Plea At Indo-Jap Trade Talks

SIMLA, July 11.

Week-long informal discussions about the Indo-Japanese Trade negotiations ended to-day when the Indian commercial representatives met Sir Zafrulla Khan, Sir Frank Noyce, Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and Mr. Stewart in conference and further exchanged their view points.

It is understood that, while emphasising that the Indian cotton interests will not be satisfied with anything less than the present offtake of cotton by Japan, the memorandum presented by the unofficial advisers to the Government in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade negotiations wants the Government to secure a reduction in the quota for Japanese piecegoods exports.

Further, the Indian industrialists stressed on the menacing extent of cheap exports of miscellaneous goods from Japan and urged on the imperative necessity for providing suitable safeguard for minor industries of India which are financed by men of small means.

On conclusion of the informal talks with the Government, Lala Sri Ram, Mr. Kashurbbhoy Lalbhoy and others left to-day. Mr. D. P. Khaitan is leaving to-morrow. —United Press.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 11	
B C RATE—	1/6 1/32
T T D D	
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July	1/6 3/32
December	1/6 5/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 3/16
Banks buying D D	1/6 7/32
Banks buying 3 Mos.	
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 3/8
Banks selling T T	264 3/8
Banks buying T T	262 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	571
Banks buying T T	561
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	85 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	85 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	150 5/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	96
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	8.62 3/8
10th instant	
Japan/London	1/2 1/16
11th instant	
Java/London	7.34
11th instant	
Hongkong/London	1/3 17/32
11th instant	
London/Paris	1/2 3/8
10th instant	
London/Berlin	76.66
10th instant	
London/Switzerland	29.71 1/2
10th instant	
London/Berlin	15.36 1/2
10th instant	
London/Stockholm	12.46
10th instant	
London/New York	15.39 1/2
10th instant	
London/Amsterdam	5.02 7/16
10th instant	
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady	
Gold 9th instant	£6-19-1
Gold 10th instant	£6-19-0
Silver London Ready	
9th instant	19 11/16
10th instant	19 3/4
Silver London Forward	
9th instant	19 11/16
10th instant	19 13/16
Silver New York Ready	
9th instant	45
10th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	5/8 p.c.
9th instant	5/8 p.c.
10th instant	
London Discount 6 Mos	7/8 p.c.
9th instant	3/4 p.c.
10th instant	3 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	5/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.
Tone—Easy	

U. S. Linseed Crop

The U. S. A. crop estimate is as under—
2,550,000 bushels against last year's final production of 14,931,000 and 5,213,000 bushels in 1934

U. S. Wheat Stocks

On July 1st, 43,800,000 bushels against 41,926,000 in 1935 and 60,323,000 in 1934

Canada Wheat Crop

A cable received here states—
Canadian Bureau less bullish than expected but considerable damage done since date of report. Immediate rains essential. U. S. string crop worst for years but winter around 500 millions. Consider March opened too low.

U. S. Wheat Crop

The U. S. Bureau estimates—
"Winter 512 million, spring 126 million bushels."
This report is construed bearish and it will induce selling.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Generally fair, Continued warm.
Central: Partly cloudy to cloudy, probably thundershowers.
Western: Generally fair, Continued warm.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 11
Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-19 and London Paris cross rate advanced 37 points to 76.66. Dollar Sterling cross rate was placed at 5.02 21/32. London silver market was steady with Spot 1/16d, up to 19 3/4 and forward gained 1/8d to 19 13/16d. Montreal market was steady at a rise of 10 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 3/8. The local market was quiet with scattered selling in both gold and silver.

GOLD—	
Ready	34 4 3
Shravan	34 4 6
Bhadarva	34 4 9
SILVER—	
Ready	48 10 0
Shravan delivery	48 15 0
Bhadarva	49 1 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 10	
July	45.00 +10
September	45.05 +10
December	45.35 +10

LONDON SILVER

London, July 10	
Spot	19 3/4
Forward	19 13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 10	
Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 11	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 3/8

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 11
The local market was steady with a moderate turnover. Bearish U. S. crop estimates failed to have any pronounced effect on prices. Argentine weather is favourable. The general feeling is bullish but chances are against any sustained improvement in the near future. Linseed was firm later on better quality.

LINSEED	
September	7 14 3
May	7 7 9
WHEAT	
September	4 10 6
January	4 14 3
May	4 12 6

Moolla Oil Co.

Rangoon, July 6
"Total production of crude oil from the Company's Minbu and Singu properties for the month of June was 29,183 barrels."

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 11	
Standard copper cash	£37 0 0
Standard copper 3 months	£37 5 0
Electrolytic copper	£41 5 0
New York	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents
Bombay market	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 14 0
Tone: Very steady	

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 11
After a lapse of about 10 years, yesterday about 5000 tons of cotton seed were sold in London by Bombay firms. This news coupled with rise in raw cotton, pushed up prices in the local market from the level of Rs. 21 seen last week. To-day the market opened at Rs. 23 1/4 and advanced to Rs. 24 7/8. Groundnut market opened at Rs. 49 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 49 7/8. Castorseed market was steady at Rs. 36 1/11.

Closing quotations were as under—	
Castorseed September	36 10 0
Castorseed May	35 14 0
Groundnut August	49 8 0
Groundnut February	39 0 0
Cottonseed September	23 11 6
Cottonseed January	22 8 0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 10	
T T London on—	
New York closing rate	5.02 7/16
Paris	76.63
Berlin	12 46
Madrid	36.69 1/2
Amsterdam	7.38 1/4
Brussels	29.71 1/2
Milan	63.66
Berne	15.38 1/2
Pisgoue	120.75

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 11	
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/9
3 per cent 1951/54 103/8	
3 per cent 1941 104/8	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/9	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/7	
4 per cent 1943 111	
4 per cent 1950/70 113/3	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12	
5 per cent 1939/44 108/11	
5 per cent 1940/43 111/1	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/9	
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121	
4 per cent 1951/63 Mysore 111/4	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123/4	
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108	
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947 110/4	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/12	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118/8	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131	
6 per cent K P T 1956 131	
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104/0	

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 11
The forward section remained closed to-day being settlement day. In the Cash section there was scattered business and the tone was steady. Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 19/3 and Reserve Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 139/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 10	
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	73-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c., 1948 or later	85-5/8
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c., 1931 or later	98-1/2
Indian Stock, 4-1/2 p.c., 1950-55	115-1/2
Consols, 2-1/2 p.c.	84-3/4
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 p.c., 1961	107-1/4
War Loan, 3-1/2 p.c., 1952	106-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 p.c., 1960-90	117-1/4
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	115-5/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	14-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	101
National Bank of India	45
P & O Banking Corporation, nominal	9-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, July 10	
Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9/16 per cent to 3/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	1 1/2 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan	1 1/2 per cent

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 10	
Linseed La Plata Hull c.f. ton	£11-13-9
July sellers	
Linseed Calcutta London c.f. ton	£13-5-6
July August sellers	
Linseed Bombay London c.f. ton	£13-15-6
July August sellers	
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cont) c.f. ton	£13-2-6
July August sellers	
Castorseed Bombay c.f. ton	£17-16-3
July August sellers	

LINSEED OIL

London, July 10	
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	26/9
July sellers	
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	26/4 1/2
September December sellers	

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences	
New York Liverpool: October	150
January 127 at Cross Rate 5.02 21/32	
Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug.	242
242: Liverpool July 7 26 Rs 74 1/4 at Exchange 1/6	
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937	230
230: Liverpool May 6 66 Rs 60 at Exchange 1/6	
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937	230
230 New York May 12 75 Rs 52 at Cross Rate 5.02 21/32	

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 10	
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe	nominal
Wheat Barietta Russo	nominal
Wheat South Australian parcels	nominal
July Sellers	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 11
Following a further sharp rise of 29 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 230 for Broach A/M but the market opened quiet at Rs. 228 owing to larger bearish estimates of U. S. Wheat crop. There was scattered selling and the market was quiet with a limited business.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but the market opened 1 point up. There was scattered realising in the local market and Broach A/M delivery declined to Rs. 227 1/2. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach July/Aug.	242 0 0
Broach April/May	228 0 0
Oomra July	219 8 0
Oomra Dec/Jan.	206 0 0
Bengal July	197 4 0
Bengal Dec/Jan.	164 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 11

Extra	Springs	Sup	Fine	PG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	206	204	199	195	
Punjab	206	204	199	195	
Oomra No. 3	228	225	222	218	
C P No. 1	234	231	228	224	
C P No. 2	240	235	232	228	
Broach A-Me	259	255	252	248	
Punjab-Ame	264	260	257	253	
Surat	281	277	274	270	
Rajpipla	286	282	279	275	
Navsari	290	286	283	279	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 11

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	20	362,296
Central India	623	260,625
Barisi and Nagar		172,923
Hyderabad Gaurani	56	40,345
Berar	167	339,251
Central Provinces	390	94,764
Total Oomrae	1,199	1,329,564
Dholera	7,321	366,437
N W Provinces	121	62,607
Rajputana	516	107,990
Sind-Punjab		456,901
Broach	52	380,787
Cooptata and Dharwar	711	92,111
Western Northern	237	62,140
Cocanada		148
Tinnevely and Cambodia		18,609
Persian		9
American		27,610
Egyptian and African	267	231,819
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		462
Total	10,357	2,945,124

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 9th July

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	628	485,552
Japan and China	5,114	1,388,727
Coast Ports		37,261
Un-country by Rail		261,509
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		44,606
Total	5,742	2,098,357

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 10

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/63	119
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1956/58	100 1/4
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	100 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/8

Cotton Arrivals

Bombay, July 11

Bales

Receipts into Bombay on 9th July	4,585
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9 1935	2,934,766
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,370,919
Increase	563,747

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 10

Smoked Sheet Standard rolled per lb

Ex-High Commissioner To Join Tatas?

BUS AMBUSHED BY ARABS

Jewish Passenger Killed And Two British Soldiers Wounded

JERUSALEM, July 10.

Arab terrorists ambushed an omnibus convoy between Jenin and Nablus. A Jewish passenger was killed and two were seriously wounded. Two British soldiers were slightly wounded.

As soon as news of the ambush was received, troops rushed from Jenin and Nablus and engaged the insurgents of whom four are stated to have been killed and one captured.

It is believed that several have been wounded.—Reuter.

"UNDERLYING UNITY & BELIEF IN ONE GOD"

Gaekwar's Reply To Jubilee Address Of Congratulation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 11.

Tributes were paid to Maharajah of Baroda by Indian, British and American speakers when an address of congratulation on the Diamond Jubilee of his rule was presented to him as International President of World Fellowship of Faiths.

The Maharajah of Baroda returning the thanks said he has been actuated in his endeavours by a sense not only of duty to his own people, but also by call of

Karachi's Civic Address To Congress President

KARACHI, July 11.

A Civic Address of Welcome will be presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on July 18.—A. P.

service to humanity in general. He felt that the religious differences between the people were explainable by climatic, historical, scientific and other causes but there was underlying unity and belief in one god who guided their endeavours and aspirations. They were brothers and sisters in that respect and could join in helping their fellowmen.

FRANCE LIFTS SANCTIONS

PARIS, July 11.

A decree abandoning sanctions against Italy from July 15 has been officially published.—Reuter.

HONDURAS WITHDRAWS FROM LEAGUE

GENEVA, July 10.

Honduras has not filed her withdrawal from the League.—Reuter.

CITY LIBRARIANS TO ORGANISE

At a meeting of the Librarians of Bombay, held in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society Library on Saturday, a committee of Librarians was formed with the object of organising the librarians of the city for helping one another and the public in providing proper access to all kinds of books that might be needed for study and reference.

Mr. R. V. Sabnis, late University Librarian presided over the meeting.

Tremendous Task Of Organisation Run Congress Machinery Full Steam Ahead

RAJEN BABU URGES SETTING UP OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, July 11.

"I need hardly say the task before us is tremendous, and unless the Congress organisation is set working in full speed, and the sympathy and support of the public is secured, we shall find it very difficult to give a good account of ourselves".

So says Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of a communication addressed to Provincial Congress Committees, requesting them to set up Parliamentary Committees in various provinces and take early steps for organising election machinery in provinces. It appears the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee has not let grass grow under its feet, and is already in communication with Provincial Congress Committees. In regard to selection of candidates on behalf of Congress, it is reported it is being decided that Provincial Parliamentary Com-

mittees should publish the definite date for the selection of candidates, and should obtain signatures on the prescribed pledge from every prospective candidate before such a date.

PLEDGE AND CONTRIBUTION

Every such pledge must be accompanied with the contribution of Rs. 50 towards the Provincial Election Fund, except in cases of candidates for scheduled castes and backward tribes, and constituencies in whose favour the rule may be relaxed in really deserving cases. It will be open to provinces to make recommendations for the Upper House at any time, without waiting for selection of candidates for the Lower House. The President of the All-India Parliamentary Committee is authorised to dispose of all urgent matters. He may dispense with meeting if necessary, and dispose of any question after obtaining opinion by circulation.

Vilifying India And Mahatma

Mr. Dutt's Appeal To Congress To Organise Counter-Propaganda In Foreign Countries

BOMBAY, July 11.

Mr. Chowdhury Krishna Gopal Dutt, the Punjab Congress Leader, and his wife who had gone to Europe and America in March last, returned this morning by M.V. "Victoria." Mrs. Dutt appeared considerably improved in health. They are leaving to-day for Cawnpore, where they will stay for a day, before they proceed to Lahore.

Interviewed by the "United Press," Mr. Dutt declined to say anything about the Punjab politics as he was not in touch with the same for some months. Asked about impressions of his foreign tour, Mr. Dutt emphatically said that India counted for nothing in the eyes of the world. There was a lot of vilifying propaganda abroad against India which it was high time the Congress had controlled.

VILIFYING MAHATMA.

Fake stories of sensational character, said Mr. Dutt, had been made about Mahatma Gandhi and other respected leaders. While false motives and other insinuations had been attributed to Mahatma Gandhi, his views on birth control had come in for fantastic interpretations.

A story was recently published by the "New York Times" said Mr. Dutt, a paper which was considered to be respectable. The story had emanated from Wardha, or at least, it was supposed to originate from Wardha, to the effect that Gandhiji had issued a statement went on to say that Gandhiji alleged that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had "destroyed" his (Gandhiji's) life work—a task which even the mightiest British Government could not do. The ji, in his statement, had condemn-

ed the policy of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, which he (Gandhiji) thought led to bloodshed. The story was circulated by the Associated Press of America.

BIRTH-CONTROL.

A second instance cited by Mr. Dutt was that Mrs. Sanger, the pioneer of birth-control movement in America, did not correctly interpret the views of Mahatmaji (with whom she had a prolonged interview on the subject) on birth-control. Mr. Dutt said, that Mrs. Sanger declared to her admirers and friends and even issued a statement to Press that her activities and propaganda in favour of artificial birth-control were approved by the Mahatma and that he was converted to her views on the subject.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

Untouchability was another subject, concluded Mr. Dutt, which was exploited with admirable persistence by the foreign propagandists. Instead of enlightening the foreign public about the real state of affairs connected with untouchability, obnoxious stories were being circulated. Mr. Dutt appealed to the Congress to take up the work of counter-propaganda in foreign countries with more rapid strides.—United Press.

WILL MAKE FRESH ATTEMPT

VIENNA, July 11.

Lord Sempill took off at 2-30 a.m. for London. He told Reuter that he would have the damage repaired in London and then immediately make a new attempt.—Reuter.

TALK IN INDIAN CIRCLES IN LONDON.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, July 4.

(By Air Mail).

The presence in London of Sir N. B. Saklatvala, the head of Messrs Tata Sons and his visit immediately after his arrival in London, to Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, the retired High Commissioner for India, have given room for gossip in Indian circles.

It is reported that Sir Nowrosji has come with a contract in his pocket. He is anxious that Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra should sign this document before the end of this month.

The signature of Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra in Sir Nowrosji Saklatvala's pocket will find the former High Commissioner for India at the head of one of Tata's organisations. It is suggested that the Tatas desire to extend their activities, and a new department will be opened as soon as Sir Nowrosji returns to Bombay after the summer holiday. And Sir Nowrosji does not wish to go back to Bombay without taking Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra on one of his Boards of Directors.

However, Sir Bhupendra is expected to think over the matter till the end of the month. All that I can say for the moment that his health is not so good as to permit him to think about his future programme in India. He is at present marking time in London, as his fourteen-year-old daughter, Roma, has to put in about three weeks at her school in Worthing before the summer holidays begin. According to present arrangement, Sir Bhupendra will be leaving her in London to the care of his personal friends and personal doctor, D. N. Dutt, his sixteen-year-old son Satin, who is in a Rugby school.

Meanwhile, Sir N. B. and Lady Saklatvala will continue to do the town, look up old friends and make new ones. They will be calling on Mrs. Shapurji Saklatvala early next week, when Shapurji's children would be in town from the country.

ENGLISH RECORD BROKEN

Amateur Athletic Championship Surprise

WHITE CITY, July 11.

Amateur Athletic Championships: DISCUS THROW: Prendergast 141 feet five inches; Reavell-Carter 141 feet four and three-quarters inches; Bell 134 feet seven inches.

The first two beat the English record of 140 feet.

HAMMER:—Drake 151 feet nine inches; Smith 142 feet three and three-quarters inches; Monahan (Ireland) 141 feet six and half inches.—Reuter's Special.

FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA

VIENNA, July 11.

The Master of Semphill has abandoned his attempt on the record flight to Australia. It is understood that owing to a defect in connection with the wings of the machine he decided to return to London immediately.

It was found that the fabric of the wings had cracked making a long-distance flight unsafe. The damage has been temporarily repaired.

He is flying back to England to-night.

OUR SHORT STORY

THE TWO OYSTER-GATHERERS

By M. J. C.

In a little village on the coast, on the very margin of the sea lived a fisherman and his son. This lad, about twenty years of age, followed the avocation of his father, namely that of fishing. From very early infancy he was bred to this calling, and when he was barely ten years of age he followed his father in the small fishing-smack out in the open sea. He knew the sea-shore and its environs well; he knew every cave every recess, every spot and every kind of fish that was to be found there. Close upon the margin of the shore and sheltered by the huge boulder that rose from the very sands was the cottage or hovel of Ram Krishna, the father of the lad Vishnu. In this hut the three lived, the third person being, of course, the mother of the boy.

These people belonged to the fisher-folk class, which formed the chief population of the village. The sea-shore is about a mile in length both ends of which are bounded off by the low hills that reach down to the edge of the sea and consequently give the sea-shore a picturesque aspect. The cliffs along the sea are bold and fine, nearly precipitous and broken in their outline and the sea beats in upon them from the west with a grand violence, and during the monsoon it can be heard far inland. During the whole of the year this little shore is the sole preserve of the fisher-folk, but during the hot months of March till the end of May and in October it is the resort of a large number of people out on a holiday at the sea-side. Consequently, the bungalows on the sea-shore are crowded during these months by gay holiday-makers and also those who come for the sake of health. It is then that the beautiful sea-shore becomes the scene of merriment and fun, the sports of children on the sand and games of the young and old.

The fisher-folk during this season do a roaring trade, as there is a great demand for fish and the lads and lasses of the little village find work too, in doing some odd jobs for the holiday visitors. The high rocks and the steep promontory jutting out into the sea provide for the anglers a veritable paradise and it is a frequent sight to see about a dozen enthusiastic anglers perched on rocky heights engaged in the patient and persevering sport of angling. On the northern end of the coast there is a high hill which seems to rise from its foundation of the sea; this hill is crowned by a fortress which guards the mouth of the river, the fortress now serves as a kind of a custom-house and police station, but in former times it was garrisoned by soldiers. At the foot of this hill there is a small spring of the clearest sparkling water, cool and refreshing and is very much sought after by the holiday-makers and recently since medical experts have attributed to it medicinal properties it has greatly enhanced its attraction.

But let us return to the little hovel by the margin of the sea and its occupants. Ram Krishna, the fisherman, was about forty strong and sturdy; his occupations were divided between the sea and the sea-shore and when he was not on the high seas, he was to be seen on the shore after mending

his nets or with the help of his son repairing the little fishing smack. His son, Vishnu, was a great help to him not only in the way of mending the nets and the repairing of the boat but would also accompany his father on the high seas on fishing expeditions lasting sometimes five or six days, during which time the fisherman's wife would pass the nights in great anxiety, especially when the wind blew high and the sea roared with unusual violence.

These fisher-folk, although living in the same village by the sea, were split into two parties—at variance with one another and at times almost breaking out into open hostilities and committing acts of great violence. Ram Krishna was the head of one party and although he was by nature a quiet and peaceful man, his anger and wrath knew no bounds when the two parties took up the cudgels of warfare. Indeed it is not known how far these village feuds would go to the rest of the people, the high folks, the village patel and others often sought to bring about an amicable settlement, but it was all in vain—the feud that had been going on for generations and handed down to posterity was not to be stopped or ended by any legislation or coercion, fair or foul.

Ram Krishna, his son and mother were all hard working people and who does not realise the precariousness of the fisherman's profession? Ram Krishna would often return from his fishing expeditions without making any catch, not even so much as a small fish. In circumstances such as these it was necessary for the son and the fisherman's wife to occupy themselves in other pursuits so as to add to their meagre means of subsistence. The mother and the lad had a little vegetable garden at the back of their house. The produce of this vegetable garden she would take once a week to the village market for sale; the boy would daily from early morn till noon search the rocks on the margin of the sea for oysters and cockles.

This labour called for much agility and industry. These specialities were found embedded in the rocks and it was no easy task to gather them, and besides such work would be best carried out at low tide and hurried up before the rush of the sea into the rocky recesses. But Vishnu was well known for his activity and strength, he would jump from rock to rock, he would climb to the top of the precipice and come down from it with equal ease; he had been hunting for oysters and cockles ever since he had been an urchin of six years old, and knew every hole and corner and every spot of vantage. The waves were his friends and he could use them to advantage, he could measure their strength, and knew where and when they would cease. Invariably he would return home laden with a basket full of cockles and oysters whilst others—boys and girls of his age—could hardly gather half a basket-ful. His mother too, would occasionally gather the sea-weed thrown up by the sea which she would either use as manure for her vegetable garden or sell it to some high folks for their gardens.

Amongst the many boys and girls that gathered cockles and oysters was a girl named Lakshmi.

this girl was the daughter of the rival party and consequently Vishnu bore no good feelings towards her. Now there was a part of the rocky sea-shore which had always been looked upon as the special preserve of the Ram Krishna family and it was carefully guarded from intruders—though there was, legally speaking nothing to prove that it was their property.

It so happened that Lakshmi, apparently unaware of that part of the rocky shore being the preserve of the Ram Krishna family, used daily to collect the oysters and cockles. When interlopers came upon the property and gathered their wealth—the wrath of Vishnu was enkindled and he even committed deeds of violence, but in this case he could do nothing—the intruder was a girl, Lakshmi, doubtless, did not gather even so much as a quarter of Vishnu's crop, but yet she was an intruder intruding on his own preserves and the property of his father. But, Vishnu, being good natured, overlooked and even allowed the trespass and this for two reasons—firstly the intruder was a girl, inexperienced and a novice at collecting the spoils, and secondly let it be said to the credit of Vishnu, he knew too well, that were he to prevent her from trespassing there, his action would but tend to rouse the bitter feelings between the two parties. So the youth, foreseeing and politic, suffered her to collect the spoils without any objection from him. Lakshmi and Vishnu were, however, not unknown to one another. Often Vishnu, at the end of a day's gathering, asked her how much she had gathered and on being told that her basket contained only a few, would forthwith laugh outright at her.

"Look how much I have gathered?" he would say and show her the large basket almost full to the brim.

"But you are experienced, strong and can jump from rock to rock and go into places inaccessible to me. Moreover, you know the haunts of the oysters and cockles, I can scarcely spot them even after a diligent search. But my haul is gradually becoming larger and larger, and I only began a month ago."

"By and by, Lakshmi, by and by you have just begun to collect the cockles this year, but after a year or two hence, you will be able to collect as much as I," replied Vishnu.

In spite of the occasional meetings and conversations, it must not be supposed that a friendship had sprung up between the two; no, it was only a chance acquaintance; they belonged to opposite parties, each party carrying on an inveterate feud with the other, so that even friendship with individuals of one party with the other was strictly forbidden. But, the sea and the shore was common to both, the great sea that supplied the fish to the village and the surrounding district, and the shore was common—common at least to Lakshmi and Vishnu, they never had any thoughts about the feud.

It was an afternoon in September, and the hour was something after four o'clock. There had been a heavy wind since mid-day, with slight drizzles and the sea-gulls had been in and out of their rocky recesses, which was a sure sign to Vishnu, who was well acquainted with all sorts of weather, that the tide would soon come in with a great force. The sea too had changed its colour, from

(Continued on page 50)

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PROFESSION COMPETITION

Usually when you see an article for sale in the bazaar you easily know to what use it is generally put and by whom. Persons engaged in different occupations have always to do with one or another of such articles or instruments. In this simple but at the same time extremely fascinating competition there are 18 illustrations suggestive of the different uses to which the articles or apparatus in the other set of pictures are generally put. You have to couple the articles with the uses suggested by the illustrations marked A, B, C.

For instance illustration "L" shows a carpenter engaged in hammering a nail. Illustration No. "4" is that of a planer which everybody knows is generally used by a carpenter. You, therefore, enter No. 4 against "L" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon, and submit it before 15th July—observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) **HAND DELIVERY**—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) **REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS**—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) **ORDINARY POST**—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 15th July, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.



CLOSING DATE

15th July, 1936

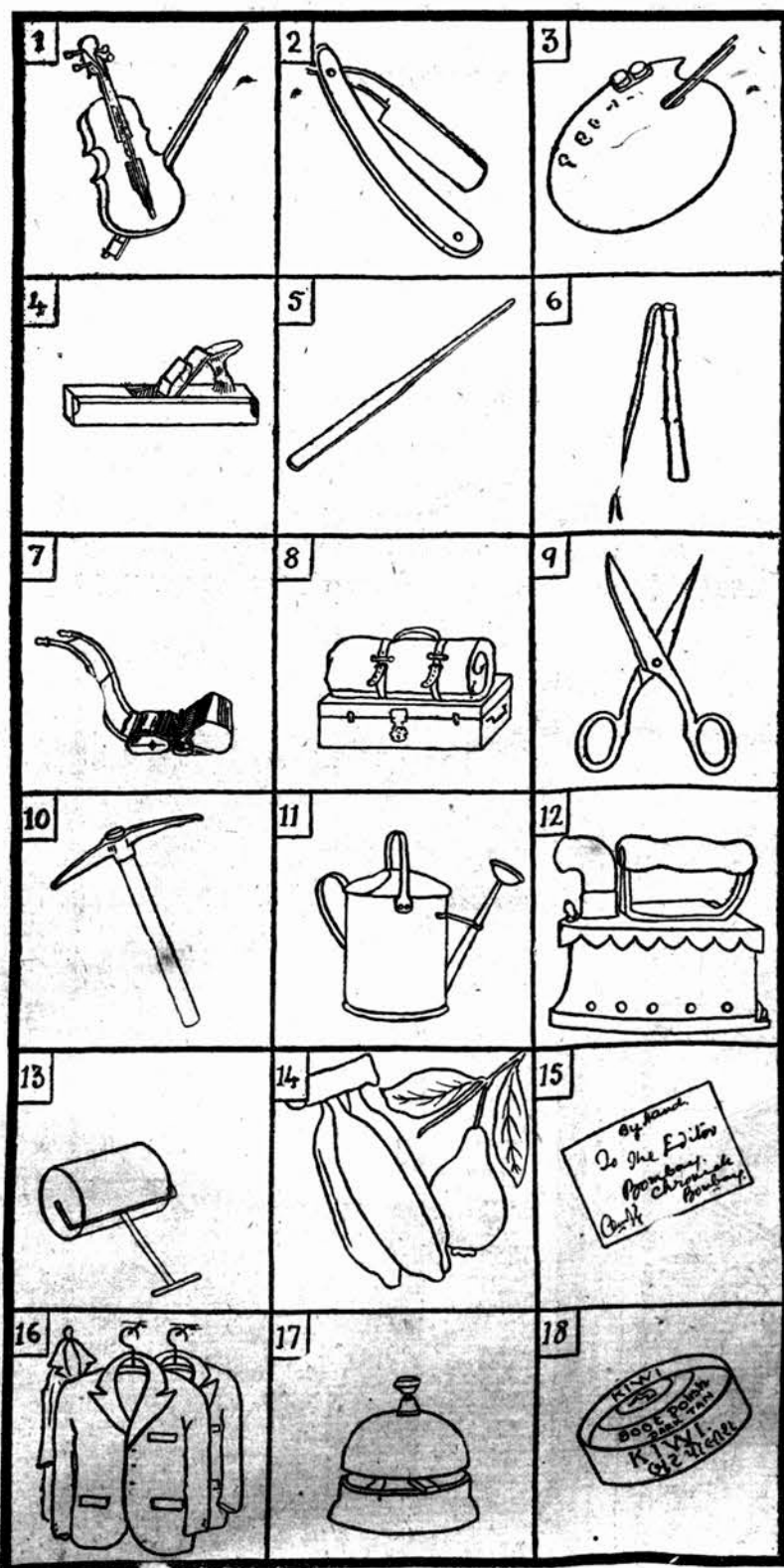
1st Prize
Rs. 1,500

2nd Prize
Rs. 750

3rd Prize
Rs. 250

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500

Total Rs. 3,000



7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 26th July 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.	
Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
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Name.....

Address.....

CLOSING DATE

15th July, 1936

Please write name and address in Block Letters.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

ZOOLOGISTS VOTE FOR MONKEYS

They Are The Best Entertainers Among Animals, They Say

Take away the pachyderms if you must, two prominent Chicago zoologists agree; banish the lions to Africa and ostracize the bears, but keep the monkeys if you would have an entertaining zoo.

Edward H. Bean, director of the Brookfield Zoo, also would like to keep his birds. Mr. Bean and Floyd S. Young, director of the zoo at Lincoln Park, offer a few observations anent birds, beasts—and reptiles.

"Snakes," said Mr. Young, "are very much misunderstood. Beautiful things, too. All colours of the rainbow. And most of them quite harmless."

The zoologists see eye to eye on the proposition that the elephant is worth his board and keep.

"He's the largest animal in the world," Mr. Bean observes, "and well worth his feed in any exhibition."

As to the animals they would exhibit if they were restricted to one type, Mr. Bean chooses the monkeys and birds, which he says furnish most of the fun for the spectators. "What would a circus be without clowns?" asks Mr. Young.

ZOOLOGICAL KINDERGARTEN

An animal and bird "Kindergarten" with over 400 inmates has just re-opened in the Berlin Zoo. A special enclosure, designed exclusively as a playground, the "Kindergarten" is one of the most popular features of the Zoo—especially with children. Goslings, ducklings, chicks, a litter of 22 pigs, puppies, lambs, kids, young monkeys, lion cubs and a few weeks-old bear are a few of the inhabitants of the enclosure.

TREES 'PERSPIRE' LIKE HUMANS

Trees regulate the temperature of their insides in a way similar to sweating in humans. Dr. E. S. Reynolds of Washington University, St. Louis, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in this city recently.

During the drought of 1934, thermometers which he inserted in the heartwood and just under the bark of a tree showed that the interior was 27-1/2 degrees cooler than the air outside and any increase in temperature of the air caused an immediate cooling effect inside the tree. This is due, he believes, to action of the water moving upward in the cells.

DRESSES FROM STRAW

Linseed straw, the "waste product" left over after linseed oil has been extracted from flax seeds, used to be thrown away as useless.

Now it can be used to make dresses for women and lightweight summer suitings for men.

Undaunted by the failure of early attempts to extract fibres in a suitable form for spinning, textile experts have continued to experiment. They have been rewarded.

"HALF-LINEN."

The Imperial Institute has collaborated in investigating and developing the discovery for commercial purposes. Dr. Ernest Goulding, for many years fibre expert at the Institute, says:—

"The ultimate flax fibres obtained can be spun either alone or mixed with cotton on ordinary cotton machinery, slightly modified for the purpose."

"One such process, invented in Germany, has been applied to the manufacture of fabrics termed 'half-linen.'"

Dr. Goulding reveals that this process is now being worked by a British manufacturing firm.

COW-MADE FILMS

To the unromantic cow, cinema fans the world over are indebted for their pleasures. For, as Dr. C. E. K. Mees explained recently when lecturing at the Royal Institution, it is the cow's appetite for mustard which indirectly renders fast films "developable." The gelatin used for photographic negative is extracted from calf skins. This substance relies chiefly for its outstanding quality—super-sensitivity to light—on the mustard oil incorporated in it. Actually, the mustard content may be less than one part in a million, but it is indispensable. Its effect is to enlarge the silver "blobs" in the film when light is contacted, thus ensuring a rapid reaction—the secret of high-speed photography.

Gelatine derived from other animals will not do. That made from rabbit skins, though admirable for many commercial purposes, lacks the essential mustard. The rabbit being a discerning feeder, chews its grass blade by blade, rejecting any piece that is hot, whereas the cow simply mows grass into its capacious maw, collecting in the process many meadow plants rich in mustard oil.—"Tit-Bits."

NEW GUINEA 'MUMMIES' PRESERVED BY NATURE

Nature, not man, preserved New Guinea's mysterious group of human "mummies," found sitting knees-to-chin in a long cave in the Morabe goldfields district.

With this verdict, two British scientists have apparently upset the earlier pronouncement on the discovery of the mummies—that New Guinea natives once knew how to mummify bodies as the Egyptians did, and perhaps learned the art from distant Egypt itself.

The mummies appear to be dried up, not embalmed, declares E. L. Gordon-Thomas, reporting to the scientific journal, *Man*. Conditions in the limestone cave, high above the sea, served to dehydrate the bodies, is the supporting view of Dr. E. T. Brennan, principal medical officer of New Zealand.

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 Perumpavoor
 Pollachi
 Pudukottah
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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN (Contd.)

SHE PROVES
AN APT PUPIL

Patricia Johnson, 21, enrolled in the College of Charm at the San Diego Exposition Wednesday, Thursday's lesson was entitled "Get your man". The next day she talked things over with Johnny Hines, 21 and they were married. Classmates were bridesmaids.

WIVES FOR SALE

Official attempts have failed to suppress wife bartering among the tribes inhabiting the Turkestan plateau in Central Asia. Here, true to immemorial custom, shrewd merchants haggle over the prices of women herded together in the village market or bazar like sheep or camels. Frequently young girls are kidnapped from their mountain homes and forced into marriage, their own parents sometimes being at the back of these revalting transactions. With the wealthier tribesmen all keeping big harems, the Asiatic marriage markets are always busy.

About a century ago, sales of wives were publicly tolerated in England. In March, 1802 at the market cross, Chapel-en-le-Frith, a labourer, though bidding opened briskly, could get no more than 11s. for his wife, a child, and a few oddments of furniture. That same year a butcher's wife, put up for sale at Hereford fetched £14s. and a bowl of punch. Some husbands even negotiated their wives on leasehold terms. Strapping provincial lasses, caught by London wife traders, were generally disposed of at Smithfield, their average price being 15s!

WIFE'S DAY
Being Reflections On Sunday

(By P. N. Mohile, G.Com.)

They say Sunday is the Lord's Day. In Bombay, however, Sunday is essentially the Wife's Day! If you want to verify this go to Chowpatty, to Back Bay Walk, to Apollo Bunder, to the Hanging Gardens to Mahalaxmi, or the Marina or anywhere where a woman can go—and ten to one if there is a man there, there is also bound to be a woman!! I do not exactly know the date of this Magna Charta of the Womanhood of Bombay—nor do I know the poor man who signed it—but there it remains, fixed, unchangeable and solid as rocks. Men have come and gone, constitutions have changed, but even to-day as it was ten years ago—Sunday still remains the Wife's Day!

Shopping And Visiting
Rounds

Is there any purchase left over—then on the very next Sunday your misses will expect you to accompany her and wait at the door-step of the shop—while she wastes your time and money inside. Have you a brother, sister, mother or at least an uncle or aunt—in-law—you are then permanently in for it! Is there the slightest chance of even a bit of opportunity to show off that new saree you have bought for her under compulsion—that new pearl necklace or diamond ear-ring you have presented her with at her express request! You may count upon the next Sunday after that as come and gone, so far as anything of your own is concerned. But, if by any chance your wife

happens to know somebody who can give her the latest, in matter of society tittle-tattle—and if she lives without her 'going alone' radius—then indeed you are irrevocably doomed.

"You simply must come with me to-day—you know it is Sunday, and I have, Oh! ever so many important things to talk over with Mrs. Blank, you know her advice is so useful." And forthwith you fall in, thinking how wise your 'dear girl' is—she seems to have such an open mind! If you could by some miracle of modern science hear your 'dear girl' discussing with Mrs. Blank the latest scandals about their respective neighbours and sundry other equally elevating topics—you would surely decide to chuck it all at least on this Lord's Day!

And if, in some moment of 'loving and lovely love' during the week you have been rash enough, even to hint that you will take her out anywhere—then, of course, you have, with both eyes open, invited it!

How The Trouble Starts

Trouble on this Wife's Day, generally starts, I have observed, about 2.30—roughly speaking after the noon tea-time. The attack may come from any quarter—unless, of course, you have already given up the ghost, by previously having promised to take your wife somewhere—then naturally the attack will be direct and frontal. But not so always. . . . "The design of that diamond ring you bought for me is really unique—everybody who sees it admires it," your dear girl begins.

Your heart gains an inch or so in girth, for the moment, through pride. . . .

"I visited quite a dozen shops before I found what I wanted. You know I am something of a connoisseur in jewellery", you say proudly

"I will say, you are," your dear girl says enthusiastically. Your heart gains another inch or so. . . .

"And I will tell the world so," your dear girl adds, "and yet, that chit of a woman, Mrs. Blank, she thinks nobody but Mr. Blank CAN know anything of jewellery. I do wish, she could see the ring . . . the perfect marvel you have purchased."

Your shirt begins to feel a little tight at the chest—your heart has expanded so. . . .

"Then why not show it to her," you ask innocently.

You are trapped—you are doomed—for your dear girl now comes near—with her little arms on your shoulders and her little eyes fixed on yours, with that pleading look that has secured many a ring and saree for her, from your other 'weaker self'

"I will . . . won't you accompany me—you know it is Sunday," she ends. You can't under the circumstances possibly refuse. That game of tennis or billiards you planned at the club—or that quiet evening you promised yourself with your favourite author, vanishes into thin air—the Wife's Day in Bombay, has claimed one more victim!!

If You Say "No"

It won't do for you to say that you would like to pass it in a different way—the Sunday is the Wife's Day and if you fail to

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Walter was also ordered to pay a fine of £240, and to lose civic rights for five years.

make it so, all the feminine batteries will be brought to bear, generally in the following order: First—gentle hints, as to your duty to your wife, and so on. Followed, secondly, by mild reproaches—with the aid of now and then a forced and reluctantly—coming tear.

This is generally sufficient for fifty per cent, especially the newly-weds.

For older sinners there will be three steps more—for an assured victory. A steady and well-regulated stream of tears—to the accompaniment of words that grow less and less choice, as the clock traverses its way, towards the evening. If still your masculine castle does not hold down its colours, and you don't start wearing a new tie, resigning yourself to your Sunday Fate, then—

A copious burst. . . . preferably and generally on your own shoulders—"that gets most." Finally in very obstinate cases, in due course and "before it is too late to start," hysteric. . . . To avoid which 99.999999 per cent. of us poor mortals would go to hell even, with our wives!

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The General Medical Council have agreed to a demand by the T. U. C. that medical students shall not qualify as doctors unless they have taken a course in industrial diseases.

This requisition will operate from January 1, 1938, and steps are to be taken to enable students to cover the necessary line of study.

Cases of industrial disease will be sent to hospitals to enable the



Prison Doctor: (to prisoner who has lost his appetite).
"What you want is a good five mile walk before breakfast."

students to study the subject at first hand.

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Treatment Of Varicose Veins

Solution Of Problem Lies Primarily In Restoring Normal Condition Of Blood

In my experience I have found that the three most prolific causes of varicose veins are the following:

- (1) An improper condition of the blood.
 - (2) A general lack of muscular tone.
 - (3) Congestion, local or general.
- Medical writers talk of infection, gland dysfunctions, and so on, but I see no need of such speculation, for, if we attack the causes I have mentioned, infection, and other theoretical factors should be taken care of automatically, writes Dr. Stanley Lief, N.D., D.O., D.C. in "New Health."

It would appear that, in some way at present unelucidated, the valves of the veins are the first to be affected by the general state, and their incompetency seems to give rise to the dilatations we see as varicose veins. But the valves are not the only offenders, because a weakness of the walls of the veins themselves may render them ineffective to resist any rise of the normal blood-pressure that may be brought about by heavy work, congestions, pregnancy, etc. As a matter of fact, haemorrhoids, varicocele, enteroptosis, and similar conditions all indicate the same weakness of connective tissue, and also the effect of congestion.

I have observed particularly that local or adjacent tissue congestion may be responsible in many cases for varicose veins. And here I should make it clear that I am using the term "varicose veins" in its most popular interpretation—that it means the dilatation of blood-vessels in the legs—for it must be pointed out that varices may be present in any organ or structure of the body.

Flat Feet As Factors

I have also observed that flat feet and fallen arches, as well as badly fitting footwear, may have a connection with the presence of varicose veins. In the case of flat feet we have an instance of the weakness of muscular tissue, whereby the muscles of the feet are not able to do their work properly. Where such a condition is associated with varicose veins, the chances are that the whole muscular system is below par, causing relaxation of the muscular coating of the veins, as well as of other structures in which muscles are concerned.

Outside of the three particular causes I have previously mentioned, there are other contributory factors, such as standing for long periods continually, and the wearing of restricting things like garters, etc. Further, the presence of any chest complaint like chronic bronchitis bronchiectasis, or any other pulmonary condition that causes severe coughing, may increase the back pressure of the blood against the sapheno-femoral valve, so that it will give way and lead to the formation of a varix.

Solution Of The Problem

After due consideration of the foregoing brief and, I am afraid, not very comprehensive survey, of the causative factors of varicose veins, it should be apparent that any solution of the problem lies, primarily, in restoring normal condition to the blood. Once that is done, much will have been

accomplished towards securing successful results. For instance, the cleansing of the blood should go a long way towards clearing up any congestions that may be responsible for the presence of varices and also to imparting tone to the nervous and muscular systems of the veins.

The treatment for the blood should, of course, be mainly dietetic. Coincident with starting the dietary measures for strengthening the affected tissues, improving the circulation, and relieving congestion should be put into effect.

For the treatment of the affected tissues, directly cold-water packs should be applied two or three times a day for at least an hour at a time. A good plan is to apply them before retiring at night and to keep the packs on all night. Cold water directly applied to the varicosities, in the form of a spray, will also be very helpful.

Cold Sitz-Bath

As varicose veins are in many cases caused by congestion in the pelvic cavity, cold sitz-baths should also enter into the regime. One should be taken each morning on rising. There is nothing better than the cold sitz-bath as a method of equalising circulation in the pelvic organs.

Exercise Important

Exercise of an active nature to improve the circulation is of the greatest value. "Vigorous" walking is of especial merit, as well as exercises that are designed for the strengthening of the abdominal region.

Standing continually for long periods is not an actual cause of varicose veins, but once the condition has established itself, such standing will involve a strain on the affected tissues. Those whose occupations entail continuous standing should, therefore, urgently endeavour to stop work at intervals and walk sharply about for a few minutes, in this way relieving congestion of the veins in the lower legs.

Ultimate cure is possible in a large number of cases, if the suggested treatment is carried out regularly for some months. In all cases improvement is possible; but in cases where there has been great dilatation, it may not be possible for Nature to restore the normal condition. At the same time, with improved nutrition, better circulation, and the use of cold-water applications, the walls of the veins will be so strengthened that they will perform their functions satisfactorily and without further pain and inconvenience.

In conclusion, I must em-

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Mr. Green boasts that his prophecy has been fulfilled. He still busies himself with odd jobs, does his own shopping—and catches his own frogs.



Dr. Y. M. Dadoo who has been in England and Scotland for six years studying medicine has obtained a triple qualification—L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.). He comes from Krugersdorp. He has been on an extensive tour of British Guiana, studying the economic conditions of the people.

Dr. Dadoo is setting up a practice in Johannesburg. His father M. M. Dadoo Al Haj is one of the leading merchants in Krugersdorp and has been a leader of the Indian community. (Photo by Pearl Freeman).

phasise the fact that grim patience and perseverance are strict essentials for success. In case any reader should wish to ask for my opinion of the injection treatment in vogue, I will state it now. While injections accomplish what they set out to do, i.e. contract the veins and thus reduce varices it is an unfortunate fact that in a large percentage of treated cases fresh varicosities appear, thus indicating that the cause of the trouble has not been dealt with.

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"THE SCHOOL OF TO-MORROW"

Living Exhibit Of Children At Studies At World's Fair

Education, which has been one of the dead spots of past international expositions, will be a dramatic, living exhibit at the World's Fair here in 1939 if currently suggested plans are approved (writes Mr. Richard Tompkins in the "New York Times").

Instead of graphs, charts and various products of the student's hand and brain, the exhibit will be an actual school, with its class-rooms, laboratories, workshops, music rooms and other units in full operation, "reflecting the frontiers of our educational thinking."

It will be 'The School of Tomorrow', and children living and learning naturally by the most advanced methods will be not only seen but heard as they pursue their education from the nursery to high school graduation, utterly unaware of thousands of visitors behind the scenes.

Observation Without Disturbance.

The visitor, looking through sound-proof, 'one-way glass', into the classrooms, shops and auditoriums, will observe the natural, undisturbed procedure that an unseen person would expect to witness in an ordinary, unmechanized school. Radio amplification

will bring to the anteroom the voices of children and teachers, telling 'the story of the education of the future.'

The 'one-way glass', providing transparency for the visitor and opaqueness to the curious gaze of children, has only recently been perfected, it is said.

The plan for the education exhibit, which is expected to a major center of interest, has been suggested to the executive committee of the fair by Professors Ned Dearborn and Harvey Zorbaugh of New York University. It has been worked out with the idea that the fair, rather than reflect 'a century of progress', as in Chicago, will represent 'a century in the making.'

'The School of To-morrow' exhibit will house, as well as normal students, all sorts of exceptional children—dull, gifted, visually handicapped, blind, hard of hearing, deaf, crippled, behaviour-problem, speech-defective and delicate pupils, all in the best physical environment that industry can provide.

Constant Lighting Control

Lighting will be constant by means of a photo-electric cell,

which will increase or decrease illumination as natural light varies. The atmosphere also will be kept constant by air conditioning, and sound-proofing will assure quiet. Motion pictures will supply visual aid, and in the social studies groups television is expected to bring into the classroom outside events. Furniture and other equipment will be designed to meet the social and educational needs of the children. Many modern devices and methods as yet unused will go into the plan.

In this physical setting the children will be taught by the most expert and experienced teachers in the country. The staff will be employed for two and a half years, the first six months being spent in conference to formulate the school programme and develop instructional materials.

An appeal may be made to private sources to finance the staff, with the thought that the school will produce significant research materials. An alternative plan would request schools having outstanding teachers to loan them to the fair school, while continuing their salaries. Such schools, it is felt, would consider it an honour

to contribute from their personnel.

City Children To Attend

It is planned to have from 800 to 1,000 children from the New York City schools attending the classes under an arrangement with the Board of Education to allow credit, as if the pupils were in their respective schools.

A part of the World's Fair school would be a community program with parent-teachers' association, youth groups and other community organizations.

The school in the evenings, the school also would serve as a center for national and international educational associations, meetings and the school as their home.

Provision also would be made for the children to participate in the fair's educational activities. The school would be part of the fair's educational program, and the children of visitors might join in these and other activity programmes outside of the school class rooms.

Pulled Out The Wrong Teeth!

Dentist To Pay Girl £250

A girl of 21, who states that she went to a dentist's to have her remaining upper teeth extracted and found when she recovered from the anaesthetic that every tooth in her right lower jaw had been taken out, sued for damages in the King's Bench Division, says the "News Chronicle."

The plaintiff was Miss Eileen O'Shea, of Wade Street, Poplar, and the defendants were Mrs. Jessie Elizabeth May Moyce, carrying on business as a dental practitioner, in the name of Fullers, at East India Dock Road, Poplar, and her assistant, Mr. M. H. Donston.

Mr. Beyfus, K.C., said that eight years ago Miss O'Shea was struck in the mouth by a tin can which boys were kicking about in the street, and a tooth was broken off.

Last January she decided to have dental treatment as the stump was causing disfigurement, and she went to Mrs. Moyce's.

The defendant Donston, who was known in the surgery as "the doctor", examined her mouth and Miss O'Shea was rather shocked at being told that the whole of the upper teeth should be extracted to "save fuss and bother" later on.

BURST INTO TEARS

Miss O'Shea, counsel said, reluctantly acquiesced and attended the surgery on February 14. Gas was administered and 12 upper teeth were extracted.

Miss O'Shea went on February 22 to have the remaining upper teeth extracted but, instead of that being done, every tooth in her right lower jaw was taken out.

On discovering this she burst into tears. Donston came into the room and said the teeth had pyorrhoeic roots.

Miss O'Shea gave evidence that when Mr. Donston told her that all her top teeth would have to

be taken out, Mr. Moyce, husband of Mrs. Moyce, said that they would be able to save her bottom teeth.

Twelve upper teeth were extracted on the first occasion.

Describing her later visit, Miss O'Shea said: "When I recovered consciousness I found that instead of the remaining top teeth, which I thought were coming out, the bottom teeth had gone."

Mr. Beyfus: What effect did that have on you?

Miss O'Shea: I was very much upset and cried.

At this point, Miss O'Shea fainted in the witness-box.

When she revived she was taken out of court for fresh air and medical evidence was interposed.

Dr. George G. Exner, consultant dental surgeon of Harley Street, said that, when he examined Miss O'Shea's mouth after the extractions, she had no teeth on the right side.

On the other side there were three upper teeth, one of which was considerably decayed, and six lower teeth, including one which had been condemned by Mr. Donston. There was no trace of pyorrhoea in the mouth.

Dr. Exner added that he did not think there was any need to take out the upper teeth.

Mrs. Rose O'Shea said that before the extractions her daughter was a "bright and happy girl." She had been poorly in health ever since and in a nervous state.

THE DEFENCE

Cross-examined by Mr. H. D. Samuels, K.C., she denied that she said to Mr. Donston: "Do your best for my daughter."

Opening the defence, Mr. Samuels submitted that Mr. Donston exercised the care and attention that was required of him, and was amply justified in extracting the lower teeth on account of the presence of pyorrhoea.

Mr. Donston said he had been a registered dentist for 35 years. When he examined Miss O'Shea's teeth there was not one of them that could be saved with any ad-

vantage to the girl. None would have lasted any time.

When he removed one tooth in the lower jaw, on Miss O'Shea's second visit, there was evidence of pyorrhoeic trouble and he decided then to take out the other teeth.

Mr. H. D. Samuels, K.C. (for the defence): Are you satisfied that that was the right thing to do?

Mr. Donston: I am perfectly satisfied, and, if the occasion arose again, I should do the same.

He added that when Miss O'Shea's mother suggested that he had removed the wrong teeth he explained to her that it was essential to take out the teeth because of pyorrhoea.

COULD NOT CONSULT HER.

Mr. Gilbert Beyfus, K.C., (cross-examining) asked if the extraction of the lower teeth was not a matter on which Miss O'Shea should have been consulted?

Mr. Donston replied that there was not time as Miss O'Shea was then under gas.

"She was in such a nervous condition," he added, "that I did not want to repeat giving gas if I could help it."

Mr. Andrew James Moyce, husband of the defendant Mrs. Moyce, said that when Miss O'Shea called for examination she did not say that she wanted only the stump of a broken tooth removed.

Mr. Justice Swift, in awarding £250 damages said he did not think the girl had pyorrhoea. She might have had some bad teeth and wanted them out. Some should have been taken out and

some should have been stopped.

"I think," said the Judge, "it was bad advice to say that the whole of the top row should go, and there was 'trespass' in taking out the lower teeth."

After giving judgment Mr. Justice Swift advised Miss O'Shea to take care of the £250. He reminded her "It has got to make up for the loss of your teeth for the rest of your life. Don't waste it."

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Once upon a time there was a King who ruled over a city. It was a little kingdom, but nothing ever went right in it. The king chose one set of ministers, and when things were clearly going wrong he chose another set, but the city grew no better. So the king was at his wit's end.

To make things worse there came a time when the king had to leave the city for a year. What would his poor city do without him?

The year passed, and the king came back. What was his surprise to find that the city was prosperous, and the people contented, and every thing different. The wrong things had been put right. Then at once it came home to the king that what was wrong with the city was not its ministers or its judges, but its king.

Sometimes in our homes, or in our classes or at our games, every-



"I can play also"
(Master Sharad R. Patwardhan)

thing goes wrong, and we look round for the cause of it. There is so-and-so; he is very bad-tempered, and we should not be surprised if he is to blame. Or there is that member of the party who is not doing his best. But do we ever ask "What if I am the cause?"

Then sometimes the truth comes home to us. We leave home for a time, and the temper at once improves. We catch a cold and are out of the team for a time, and they do splendidly without us.

Nobody likes to admit that he is in the wrong. But the first person about whom we should think is ourselves. We are very proud; we think it is impossible that we should be responsible for anything that is wrong, but often the truth comes too late. It takes strength of character for us to see ourselves honestly, or as others see us.

We look round at others, and we say: "How can so-and-so be so stupid? Everybody knows it, but himself." The fact is that he has always treated himself as if he were beyond blame, and so he has never seen himself as he really is. It is very foolish of him, but even while we are laughing at him we may be very much like him.

Many of us would be surprised to find how we appear to other eyes. It is better "not to think more highly of ourselves than we ought to think." The great men in business, the writers who attain to mastery, and the men who excel in all that is best are those who are humble, and see where they are wrong. They are generous to others, but hard and merciless to themselves.

When things go wrong, before looking for the culprit outside you, inquire within.
"It may be you!"



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A MILE WITH ME.

O Who will walk a mile with me
Along life's merry way?
A comrade blithe and full of glee,
Who dares to laugh out loud and free,

And let his frolic fancy play,
Like a happy child, through the
flowers gay
That fill the field and tinge the way

Where he walks a mile with me.

KINDNESS TO THE NEEDY

Once a boy was passing through a street nearby a church in the city of Calcutta. A sweet sound fell on his ear which was being corrupted by the dirty and unceasing noise and turmoil of fleets of cars and carriages.

The boy turned towards the sound and as length he reached the church. As he tottered in, he stood there like a pillar, for he was the master of a kind heart, which moved with pity.

He beheld an old man—his hands shaking on account of too much cold—producing a small sound—an empty box hanging about his neck—men and women going in—no one turning an eye towards him.

He was out of pocket, otherwise he would have filled that tin box. This question "what should he do for him?" set him a-thinking. At length he approached him and said, "Father, will you lend me the violin for a short time?"

The beggar closed in and the boy produced such sweet sounds that people who heard this melody, were deep-rooted whenever they listened to it. Throngs of persons began to gather at the source of the song and paid a tribute to the bard by throwing coins into the tin box.

In a short time, the whole box was full up to the brim. The boy then handed over the violin to the old man saying, "Father, take care of the box as it contains even gold and silver coins."

—Sent by Bro. Mangho H. Ajwain.

TEST YOUR SENSE OF TOUCH

Here are two experiments which will teach you to know whether you have a good sense of touch.

Test No. 1.

Get two light weights (such as

the weights of a letter-scale) one of which should be slightly heavier than the other. Hold one in each hand and balance them one against the other. You will at once be able to detect which is the heavier. Now put down both these weights and pick up two which are much heavier and larger but which must also vary slightly in weight. You will now find that, when you balance one in each hand, you cannot tell which is the heavier. Thus you will discover that if you hold in one hand a weight of 21 ounces and in the other hand a weight of 20 ounces you can at once detect the difference between them. But if you afterwards pick up two weights, one of which weighs 40 ounces and the other 41 ounces, you will find it is impossible to guess which is the heavier.

Test No. 2.

Now take three basins of water, one of which must be cold, one lukewarm and the third very hot. Place one hand in the hot water and the other hand in the cold water and keep them immersed for several minutes. Then plunge both hands together into the lukewarm water, and you will notice that to the hand which has been in the hot water the lukewarm water will feel cold, while to the hand which was previously in the cold water the lukewarm water will feel hot!

—Sent by Sis. Ambulav Bavkar.

TRUE FRIENDSHIP

A friend is a man's greatest treasure. Who can value a true friend? What sensible man will leave a true friend, even if he thereby gains the whole world? It is quite certain that a true friend is invaluable, but what do we mean by friend?

Friendship is a union between two persons bound with the cords of love. It is the source of the greatest comforts. A person who has a true friend is always happier than one who has none. By a friend, many would mean a beautiful face and sweet words, but I shall now tell you what I myself mean by a friend.

By a friend I mean one who shares with me his heart and mind to a great extent; as I do mine with him. He must know me and many of my most hidden

thoughts. I may at times hide something but he must wait till I again realise the duties of friendship. I may at times be mean and grovelling but he should not despise me for that; I may be harsh and critical but he should not condemn the hardness of my heart; I may be proud but he, considering it to be only a passing whim, should smile and endure. I may be angry or peevish but he should suffer and wait till I am cool.

But this is not enough. A friend to me is one who will not only have his own joys and sorrows but also share mine; and one who will hide nothing from me. He will not be to me a patron, a model or a guide but a friend who is above being such. He shall not be inferior to me even if I be cleverer or more learned, stronger or holier, not a superior to me for the same qualities. He should value my good qualities as his own and his as mine too. Such a friend—so perfect a union.

How few have found such a



"The Milky Way" gets a new interpretation as this child registers a combination of joy, thirst and "ambition" over a bottle of milk. His arms are out to hold it. His mouth is open to swallow it—and a good thing for him that he can't—and his eyes twinkle—A covetous twinkle. Notice how his mouth seems to be actually watering in his desire to drink babydom's favourite means of sustenance.

friend! How many have been disappointed by friends who had not the above qualities! Realising this I would advise every schoolboy to be careful in choosing a friend. If he has not the above qualities, he will never be a true friend to you.
—Sent by Bro. Edward Solomon Davey.

A MAGNIFYING GLASS

This is a novel way of making a toy magnifying glass. You will want some fairly thick drawing board, your paints and a piece of Arwood.

Take a pair of compasses and make a circle upon your drawing-board, having a diameter of about 3 inches. Cut out your circle and paint it black upon one side. You must give it several coats of paint, so as to get a good black.

Now make a tiny hole in the exact centre of the circle. This can be done with the point of your compasses. Cut a piece of wood about 4 inches in length, and with a sharp penknife shape it into a handle.

Sit up one end for a distance of about 1 inch and then slip the edge of your circle into the slit in the wood. Use your circle like a magnifying-glass, looking through the hole in the centre.
—Sent by Sis. Madhambala Mody.



"Friends, Will You?"
(Photo by Kanak R. Desai)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

PIN THE ANNAS

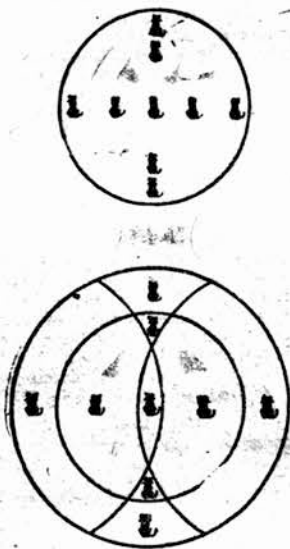
Here is a fine indoor game to play. First of all, take as many chairs as there are players and place them in a row along the room. Place a piece of paper on the seat of each chair and an anna in the centre. Now place a table about five yards away from the chairs.

To play the game, the players are each given two pins and are told to stand with their backs to

BLACK CATS PUZZLE

Draw a circle and in it place nine cats, as shown in the first diagram.

The puzzle is to draw three lines inside the circle and by doing so to separate each cat.



Hand this little problem to your chum and see what he can make of it.

If he fails to find the solution, just draw the second little diagram and show him that it is really very simple, after all.

a chair. At the word "Go!" the players must turn round, pick up their anna from the chair by pressing the pins against the edges of the coins and carry the anna and place it on the table.

The player who manages to do this first is the winner of the race. Any anna that has been dropped must be picked up by the player by means of the pins only. You must not touch the coin with your hands.—Sent by Bro. Ramakant Vaidya.

PRIZE COMPETITION

The answer of the puzzle given in the issue of 21st June 1936 is 301. It was a pleasure to see that so many children took part in the competition. But I regret that owing to various mistakes that some of them made, they had to lose the prizes. The following have been declared to have won the prizes, which will be sent to them in due course of time:—

Sisters (1) Vatsala Sumitra Thorak, (2) Dasam Jamshedji, (3) Agnese Periera, (4) Freny Kalkhusroo Aga, Brothers (5) Pravin Shroff, (6) Satya Bhushan Anand, (7) N. Sreedharan, (8) Hussein Rasool Barella.

This time a very easy competition is being given, and I hope many will attempt and many will get prizes. Elsewhere on this page a picture is given with the title "What is this?" It looks like an umbrella, but it surely is not that. Well, I need not guess it all for you—for, as a matter of fact, you have to do that. So just try to find out what that thing may be, and let me know it on a post card.

Remember please that while sending me your reply, you must let me know also your age, full address and whether a boy or a girl. Those who are enrolled in the All-India Children's Association must mention their Certificate Number. Others must enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee.

All boys and girls studying up to Matriculation can take part in this competition. Children of the same household, class or neighbourhood can send in their entries all together under one cover, but each one must write his or her reply on a separate paper in neat hand. The decision of our "Judge" is always final. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

* * * * *

ENROLLED IN THE ASSOCIATION

MEMBERS: 2817 Bro. Rajaram, Parel; 2826 Bro. Pandurang Mangalvedhe, Bagalkot; 2831 Bro. V. Anant Iyer, Kalyan; 2832 Bro. M. H. A. Shaikh, Hyderabad Sind; 2833 Sis. S. M. A. Shaikh, Hyderabad Sind.

COMPANIONS: 283 Sis. Nirupama Devi Mehta, Khar; 284 Bro. Atul Kumar Mehta, Khar; 285 Bro. Fakirchand Nandlal Shri Mal, Varangaon; 286 Bro. Shashikant S. Trivedi, Bombay; 288 Bro. Satya Bhushan Anand, Gowalia Tank; 289 Bro. Chandni Parsad, Karachi.

ASSOCIATES: 276 Shrimati Shantila Desai, Santa Cruz; 281



Bro. Karamchand Naraindas, Bombay; 282 Sis. Savitri V. Motwane, Khar; 284 Bro. K. V. Raman, Dadar; 285 Bro. L. G. Panjwani, Kotri.

These are the names of those

WHAT IS THIS?

A very easy and interesting competition for you all to win prizes!

You will find a photograph with the above title published on this page:

Can you guess really what the umbrella-like thing is there?

Surely, it is not an umbrella at least—otherwise I should not have suggested this to you!

For full particulars of the Prize Competition, please see elsewhere in these columns.

only who have joined Balkan-Ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association through either this Corner or "Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper. The names of those who have joined in Sind through "Gulistan" or the Local Branches are not published in these columns. If any members, companions or associates do not find their names here they should report at once. And those also whose forms and fees have been acknowledged but have not yet received the Certificates will kindly do a good turn to us by sending us such intimation immediately.

THE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Daryani Sisters Hoor and Baig left Bombay for Sind last Saturday, leaving behind very good memories of their meetings with children and workers of the Khar Branch. All are now looking forward to meet them again at Hyderabad during the ensuing Children's Gathering to be held there at the time of Divali holidays.

Sis. Chandrawati asks when we would have Children's Gathering at Indore, the place which she belongs to. And she grows enthusiastic and wants to know if we could have it there in 1937, the next year. I have had the pleasure to receive such inquiries from my sisters and brothers in other provinces also.

This shows that children do like this idea of having their Gathering at least every year. Well, at Indore or anywhere else, we would be glad to hold such gatherings if only some workers came forward to take up the responsibility and do all they can for a worthy cause like this.

I regret I have not been able to reply to children's letters through these columns since the last few weeks. But that is perhaps because I have attended to many of their inquiries through individual letters. I shall re-start this feature next week. However, you must have marked that your nice little questions are "nicely" attended to in the columns of "Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper.

By the by, have you seen this your own paper? If not, you will do good to send for its Specimen Copy, enclosing two annas Stamps, from Manager, "Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper, 31 Tribhawan Road, Bombay 4. I am almost certain as soon as you see the copy, you will feel like becoming its permanent subscriber by sending Rupee one only.

And who have not yet joined this great Brotherhood of the All-India Children's Association? Children under 12 years can become Members. Boys and girls between 12 and 18 years can be enrolled as Companions. Elders wishing to be helpful can also join as Associates or Patrons.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment form, intimating us of your age, mentioning nine ples stamps only to cover the postage. Kindly address all your communications directly to:

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada



What Is This?
(Photo by B. J. Munshi).



Tulsi-Pooja
(Photo by V. D. Mhatre).

THE TWO OYSTER-GATHERERS

bright green it had changed to dull grey, which was partly due to the dark overhanging clouds. There were many oyster-gatherers on the further end of the shore; on Ram Krishna's preserve were Vishnu and the girl Lakshmi; they were far apart and oblivious to everything around, even the gradual changes in the weather, signs evident in the sea and sky passed unnoticed, so absorbed they seemed to be in their tasks. Every now and then there came gusts of wind which seemed to sweep them off their feet, and though there was sufficient light the heavens were black with clouds.

It was a beautiful scene, the little coast assumed an aspect quite different from its usual one; the waves broke upon the huge cliffs with a magnificent roar and sent their spray high above the summits of the cliffs. The sea danced round the bases of the cliffs in a continual ebb and flow, now covering the cliffs with water half as high as the cliffs themselves, then again retreating in a minute of two, displaying their lowest parts. The tide had now come in so far that every succeeding wave rushed over the rocks and then back again, the receding waves meeting with the oncoming ones with a noise like the fall of a cataract. The gloom among the rocks was now becoming thicker, and thicker the tide was beating in with increased vigour and gusts of wind came from the west with greater and greater violence. The sea-gulls above wheeled in circles and screeched and made for the rocky fastnesses.

Vishnu looked round him, almost every oyster-gatherer had gone away—no, not one was there—save an old woman who was gathering in some bits of wood and timber that the rough sea had thrown up on the shore. Vishnu looked on the other side and he saw Lakshmi, intent upon her task, and perfectly oblivious of the change of weather around her. Moreover, she had gone on far on the brink of a low precipice and on her knees, with her hands dislodging the oysters embedded in the rocks. Vishnu looked hard at her—he was alarmed, not owing to the weather but on account of her perilous position. How was she to retreat? the sea had come over the other side and had cut her off; she did not realise it, so absorbed she seemed in those oysters. Instantly Vishnu hurried across and scaling over a precipice or two came within halting distance and shouted: "Lakshmi, if you get yourself pitched in there, you'll never come out any more."

Lakshmi heard her name called out, the wind fortunately brought the voice ringing in her ears; she looked round and for the first time was conscious of the scene around her. She was on the top of a boulder and the sea had cut her off from the landside, only one side was open to her and that was the left side, but here the place was full of huge and jagged cliffs barely admitting any secure foot-hold. Lakshmi observed all this, she was in consternation; for a moment her senses seemed to forsake her, she stood petrified, paralysed with fear and she could only see in the distance Vishnu jumping from rock to rock and making towards her. He was about fifty yards away from her, but what an interminable space of rocks and cliffs between her and him!

Suddenly a huge wave swept over the summit of the precipice where she was standing—she was not aware of it and it was of great violence. It swept her off, she fell and rolled down the precipice below on the rocks. It was a

fall of about five feet, she struck her head, blood began to flow from her temples and the retreating waves seemed to bear her away. Just then a splash was heard in the water and in a minute Vishnu—a powerful swimmer—grasped the form of the girl and pulled her towards the rock. As a wave receded Vishnu's face was carried near to her and he could see that her forehead was covered with blood. Whether she was alive or dead he could not say. But Vishnu dragged on his fair burden and laid it on the rock; a great wave came and rushed over her as she lay prostrate and when the water was gone from her eyes she found herself bodily lifted up and borne away.

Vishnu had now by dint of superhuman force and extraordinary courage managed to rescue the girl from the angry waves. He now deposited her on the highest ledge of the rock, where the waters could never reach. Then he cast a look at her face—how beautiful she looked, with her eyes closed and her hair streaming wildly round her bare neck. He marvelled at his own strength and courage. Had she been her mother, father or sister, he would not have clung to that form with that energy of despair. The next moment he was seated on the rock a foot or two above in absolute safety, while Lakshmi lay upon the bare rock with her bleeding head.

What could Vishnu do now? He could not carry her—she was quite insensible and the blood was coming slowly, very slowly, from the wound on the forehead. Ever so gently he put his hand on her face and brushed away the hair that covered it. Nothing now was so precious to him as her life—as that life which he had rescued from the sea in imminent peril of his own. Instantly he thought of something, he ran down and fetched his mother, who came immediately with some restoratives; together both mother and son, attended to the girl, but she lay as before quite pale and unconscious. Then the mother spoke: "She might be dead, ah! that wounded or her head, my son, they will say that we killed her, we killed her." The boy did not heed the mother, but again bent down and examined the form of the girl for any signs of animation. Instantly his face lit up as he said: "No, mother, she is not dead, she breathes, she lives. I will run for a doctor and on the way inform the girl's parents."

No sooner did he utter the words than he was on his heels, running as fast as his legs could carry him. Breathless he arrived at the girl's house,—fortunately for him both the father and the mother were at the door.

"Who is this, do I see Vishnu my enemy's son coming, what brings you hither, my lad, is your father dead by any chance and when is the funeral?"

Vishnu gasped for breath, he held the father by the hand and then the words at last slipped out from his mouth: "She is dying, she is dying," he said and held the door for support.

"Oh! It's your mother? I thought it was your father! Any way, why do you come here for help, have you no neighbours to run for help?" said the father of Lakshmi. "It isn't my mother, it's Lakshmi your daughter."

"What? who? where? what is it you are saying," exclaimed the exasperated father, as he clutched the boy by the shoulder, demanding an explanation. Then Vishnu, recovering from his excited state

of mind and also from exhaustion, narrated as shortly as possible the whole story.

"I will not believe it, I will not believe it, you have hurt my child you have perhaps killed her. I had told her often not to encroach upon your grounds on the sea-shore. This is what has come by not heeding my advice. I believe you have killed her," said the father in a paroxysm of anger.

"Let us not waste time, some one hurry to the doctor?" and grasping the hand of the irate father, Vishnu marched him along to the cliffs on the sea-shore. By this time, Vishnu's mother, who was holding the insensible form of Lakshmi in her arms had been in an agony of despair. She could do nothing but call loudly for help. This had soon brought upon the scene a score of neighbours. Lakshmi's mother too had soon repaired to the spot. "Look they have killed her, killed her!" she bawled out, in lamentations. The doctor then came and cleared the crowd which had collected round the form of the girl, greatly impeding her breathing the fresh air. After the wound was examined and the doctor had applied some restoratives, two stout villagers bore the unconscious girl home.

Meanwhile, Vishnu was arrested by the village patel on the evidence of Lakshmi's father and the neighbours and was placed in the lock-up.

"Did I not tell you, my son, that it would come to this, that they would accuse us of murder?"

"Who was it who struck my child," demanded the father.

"No one struck her, sir she fell down from the cliffs on the rock, she was being carried away by the waves, I saw it and I saved her. That is all," replied Vishnu. "That is all?" interposed the irate parent of Lakshmi, "that is all? Why, if my daughter does not open her eyes, I swear that you will have to hang for murder and

your mother, too, she has also a hand in it."

"Hold your peace there," struck in a stout fisherman and a partizan of Lakshmi's father, as Vishnu's father was protesting the innocence of both her own and that of her son's. "They shall give us blood for blood." With that the stout and laconic fisherman walked away, he was known in the village as a man of a few words, but when he spoke, he meant it.

The next day Ram Krishna returned from his fishing expedition and was highly surprised to know of his son's arrest on the instructions of the opposite faction. He was a testy and a wrathful man. Armed with few followers he marched to the village Patel's residence and demanded the release of his son on pain of causing a bloody duel between the two contentious parties. Both parties reached a pitch that the rest of the village feared for the peace of the population. Precautions were accordingly taken by the local police and knots of policemen were kept at every vantage point in the village. A battle royal was expected every minute and the whole village awaited news of the actual outbreak of hostilities with a timid fear. The village Patel, the doctor, the magistrate and a few notabilities tried their best to restore peace and tranquillity in the disturbed fisher-folk community, but all parleys were fruitless; both parties seemed obstinate, and determined

(Continued on page 53)

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Through British East Africa On Byke

(Continued from page 1)

climate caused us much inconvenience. It would be warm till about noon, then it would invariably commence to rain, after which it would become cold and chilly. Consequently, when we reached our destination in the evening we would be all wet.

At Kampala

As we neared Kampala we found the people becoming more civilised. Nobody went about naked, even the womenfolk covering their chest. Entering Kampala, we saw that the town was situated on five hills and by climbing one of the hills we got a bird's eye-view of the town. Many of the gingers have their head office in this town and it is the commercial capital town of Uganda. Not far from Kampala is the tomb of Mwanga Mtesa, the late king of Uganda people. Over this tomb is built a very big grass hut, the weight of which is so much that it has to be supported by numerous pillars. When this king died the people showed their love and regards for him in a most peculiar way. After the body was lowered into the grave they threw over it pieces of new cloth till it was filled up. The belief among them is that more the number of cloth bales are thrown into the grave the greater is the love of his subjects for him.

In those days when Uganda was not linked by railway to Kenya and Mombasa on the east coast, all the traffic used to come over the Victoria Lake to Port Luzira, but since the advent of railways all the traffic has been diverted and now people from Kampala only go to Luzira for picnics. Not far from Kampala there is the Sugar Factory of Lugazi. The sugarcane plantations of this factory are so vast that for miles around there is nothing to be seen but sugarcane. Modern appliances change the sugarcane in a short time into sugar and so great is the demand that the factory is kept working day and night. Lugazi is not only known for the sugar factory, but also for the Subziwa falls, which are worth seeing. The thick growth of trees, vegetation and the cool air near the falls make this place an ideal spot for picnicking.

Source Of White Nile

Jinja is another important town of Uganda, but apart from its business importance it has a special attraction for tourists because of the Rippon falls, which are the source of the White Nile. The rush of the water is so great that at first sight it appears that within a short time all the water will be finished, but it has been flowing for the last so many thousands of years. The water is so full of many sorts and size that they keep on jumping about just when the water falls down. Near the Rippon Falls there are the Owen Falls, which are the second falls on the Nile after it starts from Lake Victoria.

A Music Party

Soon after leaving Jinja we arrived in Kakira where we saw another sugar factory. Both the sugar factories of Uganda are owned by Indians and give employment to hundreds of Indians. One evening while we were stopping in Kamuli, we heard the musical sounds produced by the native people. Taking a few friends with us we began walking in the direction from where the notes were coming. At first we thought that the place where they were playing the music was near, but as we walked towards it the notes went further

and further and we walked quite a long distance before we came to the place. By the side of a small hut surrounded with banana trees sat about a dozen people in a circle. It was dark, but with the help of our torch-light we saw in their midst the instrument on which they were playing the music. Two pieces from the trunk of a banana tree were placed side by side, broad at one end and narrow at the other. Five pieces of dry logs, the longest about 2 feet and the shortest about 10 inches, were placed across the trunks and kept apart from each other by small wooden pins. Three men sat with sticks on either sides of it and kept beating the logs violently in turns, thus producing a musical tune. If, while playing, the logs which were not fastened to the trunks, slipped out of their places, the players would poke them back in their proper place with their feet. A drummer kept time with them.

A Tragic Sequel

As the moon came out they began drinking copiously an intoxicating drink prepared by them and played the instrument so violently and quickly that they soon became tired and others had to take their place. A few men and women from the onlookers jumped up and began dancing by swaying their bodies below the hips in graceful curves, while the air rang with their wild cries and piercing shrieks. The whole thing looked hideous and the work of lunatics or devils. Our first thought on seeing this sight was to retire before the players lost control over their reasoning powers and caused up harm, but the playing and dancing was soon put to a stop by a more dreadful happening. The native of Uganda is a sentimental fellow and easily gets offended while he is drunk. While he is in this state a harsh word or the remembrance of some insult done to him or an unfortunate incident that might have happened to him is sufficient ground for him to take his own life. An unfortunate man from the crowd, who had been drinking freely for reasons best known to him, had gone into his hut and taken his life by hanging himself!

It will interest the readers to know something about the ways and customs of these people. There are several tribes amongst them, each tribe having a different dialect and different mode of living, but up till recent years they believed in no religion, nor do they have any caste differences or scruples. Even when converted to Christianity they still like to follow their old ways and customs in performing their marriage, death and other ceremonies.

Marriage And Funeral Customs

Almost every Sunday evening the people gather in an open space to dance and play music. This is called Goma. It is a mixed gathering, and all the eligible girls and women come to it to select their future husbands. When she has done her selection, she goes up to him and binds a piece of thread on the wrist of the one she has selected. After this is done, if he is favourably impressed by her, he goes later on to her father's house to claim her by giving to the father at least three cows. In this way a man can bring to his house as many wives as he likes. At his death all his wives, except the one who is the mother of his eldest son, is

taken up by the eldest son to be his wives thenceforth.

In order to divorce his wife or if the wife wishes to live apart from her husband, the father of the girl is called upon to return the three cows he has taken and that is enough to set the girl free from the bonds of matrimony. If she has any children, then their father has the right to keep them. Births are very frequent and a woman becomes a mother as many as 18 to 20 times, but usually she bears about eight to ten children. If the birth-rate is high, death takes an equally heavy toll, as few children survive after the age of three.

On the death of one of the members of the family, the body is buried without a coffin just near the house. They do not build their houses close to each other, but live isolated at some distance from their neighbours. In nature they are very care-free and work only in order to pay to the Government a poll-tax of about £1-8-0. They find no difficulty in finding food, for they live only on bananas and maize flour which they can grow very easily. When the children grow up, they leave their parents to find out a place to build their hut and till their own field.

Mbale

While going from Jinja to Kamuli and Kairo we had taken a short deviation, so that when we arrived in Iganga we found again the main road going to Mbale. On the way to Mbale we had to wait at Terrina for the ferry to take us across. Near Terrina are thick forests in which used to dwell the dreaded cannibals while many travellers in attempting to cross this creek lost their lives by being trapped in the weeds and getting drowned or eaten up by the numerous crocodiles that live in this creek. To safeguard the travellers from falling into this trap, the Government have got the weeds cut down and a clear straight passage made.

Mbale stands at the foot of a range of high mountains of which Mount Elgon is the highest, being 14,500 ft. above sea level. A friend took us in his car for a joy ride round Mbale and we passed through the native villages of Bububa, Baluchake and Budua, which are situated in the midst of high mountains. These mountains are full of people and the numerous huts in which they live can be seen standing among trees. The natives in these parts are known as Bugishus and own large herds of cattle, besides coffee estates. They are comparatively much better off than their brothers in other parts of Uganda, but their morals are very loose and their habits are generally cruel and unscrupulous. They have many lepers amongst them. There were cannibals till recently and many horrible stories are told about them. Even now people are afraid to travel in these parts during the night.

A Horrible Sight

As we entered one of the houses we saw an old woman sitting beside the fire, stirring something in a pot which was kept on the fire to boil. The thing with which she was stirring looked strange, so we asked her to show it to us. To our astonishment and horror we saw that it was a human hand cut off from some unfortunate victim just near the elbow. When asked the reason for using such a horrible thing she answered that the beer which she was preparing

would taste much better if she stirred it with a human hand. Nature has, however, bestowed upon them a beautiful country with mountains, valleys, sparkling sweet water springs and a cool and refreshing climate.

There is a good road from Mbale to Tororo. The gradient too not being steep, we had no difficulty in cycling, but as we neared Busia, which is on the border of Uganda and Kenya, we had to run a race with rain which threatened to pour down any moment. We lost the race, for when we were still a mile out of Busia, the rain caught us and drenched us from head to foot. Road conditions became bad on leaving Uganda and we had to be very careful in order to avoid the pot holes. At Yala we stopped to see the Yala Falls, which, after falling from a good height, flow down the ravine in a series of other smaller falls.

At Kisumu

Going towards Kisumu we crossed over from the northern hemisphere into the southern. Kisumu being a port on Lake Victoria, we had a fine view of it and the lake as we came down the hills. One evening, as we were taking a walk along the shores, we saw at very close quarters the huge heads of five hippos. They seemed indifferent to our presence and gave us a good look before they disappeared in the water. At night they come ashore to eat grass and woe to the motorist who disturbs them with his head lights, for they have the strength to throw a car into the air like a ball.

The road between Kisumu and Kakamega is in need of repairs badly. As we climbed higher and higher we saw again the lake in a depression surrounded on all sides by high mountains. A few years ago Kakamega did not exist, but owing to the rich gold mines found near it, it has risen into a prospering little town. Eldoret is nicely laid out and near to it are the Leseru Falls. Just underneath the edge of the mountain over which the water falls there is a natural cave and by standing in this cave we saw the water falling over our heads.

Leaving Eldoret, behind, we climbed up to Timborva where it was very cold. Then for miles together we cycled through waste lands meeting with no traffic, but hearing Nakuru, we saw the well built houses of the White settlers and their extensive farms. Large acres of waste land here were being tilled and as the soil is very rich the crop was bumper and good. Many thriving villages and towns have sprung up as more and more land comes into cultivation and Nakuru, Gilgil and Naivasha are a few of them.

Nairobi

Nairobi, with the well laid out streets, storeyed buildings and heavy motor traffic, reminded us of the big cities we had seen in other countries. We were impressed with the hard work and patience that must have been needed to bring such a city into existence, but the behaviour of the White settlers towards the coloured people is both unreasonable and inexcusable. The crescent-shaped Thika Falls and the Fourteen Falls, the latter of which derives its name from the fact that there are fourteen small streams of water flowing over it, are not very far from Nairobi.

(To be Continued on Sunday Next)

News From Far & Near

WHY CONVICTS LOVED CANARIES

Convicts in the Statesville Prison, Joliet, Illinois, U.S.A., just loved canaries. More than 3,000 of the birds, says the British United Press, were in the gaol. Suspicion led to inquiry. Result: Some of the "birdseed" was found to be drugs, smuggled in to the convicts. There are no canaries in the prison now.



Minister: "Do you take this woman for better or for worse?"
Dan: "Well that's what I've gotter find out!"

HITLER'S DEAL IN PARIS

The "Pariser Tageblatt", the organ of anti-Nazi German refugees in France, edited by Professor George Bernhard, has been bought by Hitler.

The newspaper announced that M. Wladimir Poljskof, its proprietor, had negotiated the sale with Dr. Schmolz, head of the Press services at the German Embassy here.

The entire staff has resigned, and will start a new anti-Nazi paper.

INDIA'S ONLY BOOK ON "AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES" "GUIDE TO AMERICAN STUDIES"

by R. C. MALHOTRA M.Sc. Ph.D. with a foreword by SIR S. RADHA-KRISHNAN M.A., I.E.S.

The book contains information regarding facilities for higher studies of Indians in various branches of scientific, technical, industrial and professional education in U. S. A. It deals with conditions of entry to U. S. A. system of education there, the Universities and Colleges condition of admission to various courses, monthly and total expenses, voyage expenses visa and passport regulations, chances of self maintenance etc.

THE BOOK IS THE FIRST THOROUGH FOREIGN UNDERTAKING ON AMERICAN EDUCATION. The female education facilities are also given. The book will serve as a beacon light to educated youths who intend to go to America for higher education in different lines. pp. 348. Price Rs. 2/8/-.

BUSINESS GUIDE & COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE by S. D. Sethi, M.A. deals with all types of correspondence, bill of exchange, joint stock companies etc. AN INDISPENSABLE BOOK FOR COMMERCIAL, ALL CLERKS AND ALL BUSINESS MEN. PAGES 458, price 2/8/-.

RAM LAL SURI, Anarkali, Lahore.

INTERESTING FILM QUESTIONNAIRE Surprising Facts About Schoolchildren

As the result of the questionnaire effecting about 30,000 children, it was discovered by the Children's Cinema Council of Victoria that half the school girls and boys in that State attended the films at least once a week. Twenty per cent. showed that their sleep was affected, symptoms being dreams, restlessness, nerves, temporary excitement and lack of concentration. Many became overtired and suffered from headaches in the middle of the week. Regular

picturegoers obviously resented parental and school control and home and school duties appeared tame and uninteresting. Suggestions offered for the improvement of films included the limitation of abolition of gangster films, films with many fewer drinking scenes, the cessation of films obviously produced to feed the "flapper class," and more dramatised history stories and travelogues with simple interesting explanations.

PRINCE SHUNS WEDLOCK

Brother Of King Leopold Prefers Bachelor Life

Why wedding bells do not ring for Prince Charles of Belgium, only brother of King Leopold III, becomes increasingly a source of wonderment to the Belgians. The 33-year-old prince, who also has the title of Count of Flanders, is openly termed the "Mystery Prince" as he continues to avoid both the marriage altar and romance.

In the gossip over coffee suppers is stated the King's brother, who prefers overalls to court attire and high speed motorcars to royal carriages, is in love with a commoner. At any rate, he steadfastly maintains his noncommittal attitude on the numerous rumours which have linked him matrimonially with princesses and ladies of rank and station.

With his love, for privacy he has arranged his life according to his own taste and prefers his pipe and a chat with inmates in his own studio to any form of public life. He has been a more frequent visitor to Laeken Castle in Brussels in the past two years since the double tragedy, the death of his father, King Albert, and of Queen Astrid, burst over the royal family. Solacing his mother and brother has become one of his chief interests and he is known as a loving son to Dowager Queen Elizabeth.

FREEDOM OF YOUTH

Once upon a time people did not go so far as to say that the world belonged to youth. They contented themselves with speaking of the claims of youth, but they apparently meant it. Youth was entitled to greater freedom in the home and got it. Youth was entitled to greater freedom in school and got it. Youth was entitled to as long a period of exemption as possible from factory and shop; and we did greatly cut down the number of children in the factories and their hours. To-day people insist that youth owns the world and has the remaking of the world, nothing less. And the first thing we know, youth loses every vestige of freedom and is put into uniform, and is drafted into Hitler's labour camps, and children dig subways for Stalin, and babies throw hand grenades for Mussolini. The future belongs to youth, and the future turns out to be battalions, and bombing planes and tanks, and submarines.—"New York Times".

WHO WAS GLADSTONE?

A speaker at a Liberal Party Convention in London said that he had recently been asked to settle an argument among about 40 people as to who was Gladstone. "All sorts of answers were suggested," he added, "and one person thought that Gladstone was the inventor of the turbine. But the point is that all these 40 people have votes".



He: "I had a fine dream last night. I dreamed I was touring the world in a fine car."
She: "Yes, I heard the engine snoring."

BOY OF 15 RUNS OWN BUSINESS

Successful Messenger Service

To be one's "own boss" is the ambition of nearly every young man. Edga Pidgeon of Sydney, aged 15, has achieved it rather earlier than most. He is the manager and proprietor of "Pidgeon Flyers", a messenger service, and employs a small staff of boys. His "assistant manager" is aged 14 years. "A month ago", he told Austral News, "my former employer announced that he would not be able to pay me my full wages so I decided to start on my own. I took an assistant with me and began canvassing for messenger jobs."

RE-ENACTING AUSTRALIA'S DISCOVERY

Picturesque Ceremonies Planned

Australia is to be re-discovered and Sydney "re-founded" in January 1938. Picturesque ceremonies re-enacting the arrival of Captain Cook in the Endeavour and the landing of the Governor Phillip with the first band of settlers on January 26th, 1788, have been decided on as portion of the programme to celebrate the 150th birthday of New South Wales. They promise to be the most colorful ever seen in the Southern Hemisphere. January 29 will probably be proclaimed as a public holiday and a huge historical pageant—Australian March, to "Nationhood" will move through the city streets depicting each stage in the development of the nation from Phillip to the present day. Empire Games from February 5th to 12th will be another feature of the celebrations and it is hoped that the United States fleet, stationed at San Diego the time, will visit Australia.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cost per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (P).

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CHEAPER FUNERALS

Formed in Melbourne last month with the object of cutting funeral costs by one third and giving the proceeds to charity, the Protestant Mortician Society will begin operations in August with a capital of £85,000. Eleven sites have been chosen for headquarters and depots will be established throughout the country. Ultimately as much as £25,000 will be spent on motor fleets as the Society intends giving the best modern service for £15, £5 less than the minimum rate at present operating. No shares are to be offered to the public states Austral News, but a contributory scheme is to be established after the venture is launched. This provides for a subsidiary body to be known as the Society for Protestant Burial. Subscribers will contribute from 3d. to 1/- a week and will be buried without further cost providing they have contributed for three months.

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THE TWO OYSTER-GATHERERS

to solve the whole question by a resort to force of arms.

In the meanwhile, poor Vishnu was in duress, his mind a prey to a thousand conflicting thoughts. In his prison he heard about the preparations for a bloody duel, and his heart sank within him as he thought of himself as the cause and source of all this disorder and breach of the peace in the little village. Poor Vishnu knew little of the law of evidence and it seemed to him that he was completely in their hands. What about justice? It was clear to him that he had done his duty towards a helpless human being—did he not rescue the girl at the risk of his own life? He would risk his life for a thousand like Lakshmi! What had these people who are supposed to be the dispensers of justice, what had they to do with it?—he reviled the

whole human race and swore that the people concerned about justice were a set of fools.

Then, suddenly, his thoughts turned to Lakshmi,—how was she? That she was not dead he heard from others—perhaps she was still insensate, but she would ultimately come round, if she were to recover at all. Then what would she say? She saw him calling out to her to be careful on that occasion, she was aware of his frantic efforts to reach her after her fall. Vishnu was aware that the girl knew all this. Surely when she recovered consciousness she would tell her parents all that and then there would be an end to all this non-sensical talk of attempting to murder her.

(Continued from page 50)

It was on the second day of the incident; there was a sound of foot-steps and the door of the cell, in which was Vishnu, suddenly opened and in stepped Lakshmi's father and the stout laconic fisher-man.

"Is that Vishnu?" asked Lakshmi's father in a kind and soothing voice.

"Yes," replied Vishnu, "and how is Lakshmi?"

"You must come yourself to see her now, she has told everything and she refuses to sleep a wink or take any nourishment until she sees you. I am sorry, Vishnu, that affairs should have taken such a turn as this. I am much obliged to you, my boy, for your gallant rescue and but for you my Lakshmi would have died."

Vishnu breathed a sigh of relief, at last the truth was out. Within an hour the whole village came to know about the whole affair and Vishnu became the hero of the hour. The two parties that were sharpening their weapons to cut one another's throats, soon laid their weapons by and began to talk of the gallantry of Vishnu. In the first place, the two families were reconciled and with them the two factions, burying their hatchets, were fused into

one peaceful community. The long standing breach between the two parties was healed and the sore was cured.

A month later the whole fisher-folk community was bustling with the preparations for a marriage—the marriage of Vishnu and Lakshmi—it was to be a marriage festival the like of which had never been seen before in that community. For seven days did the whole community give itself over to feasting and dancing and revelry; for seven days did the village suffer from want of fish, but they made up for this deprivation by the thought that the two parties were at last united by the bonds of marriage. The stout laconic fisherman, already mentioned twice in this tale, then drew up the pact between the two parties factions and solemnly ratified it. All past causes of the discord were forever buried in the depths of the sea, over whose calm bosom sailed the united fishing fleets of the community, now no longer rent in two but one—a unity cemented by the bonds of mutual affection and concord.

Vishnu and Lakshmi lived happily, as heroes and heroines do in fairy-tales, and there did not pass many years before there was another Vishnu and another Lakshmi gathering oysters on the rock-bound coast in windy weather.

THE END.

A See-Saw Problem

ALICE and Amy are two chums whose favorite pastime is see-sawing. Alice, however, has a little the best of Amy, as she weighs nine pounds more than her friend.

The combined weights of the two girls is 187 pounds.

The number of pounds that each of these two girls weighs is expressed by a number composed of the same two digits in reverse order; that is, the last digit in the number indicating Alice's weight is the first digit in the number showing how many pounds Amy weighs.

With these clues you should be able quickly to find out the weight of each of the two girls.



Puzzle of the Pennants

E. Z. PICKENS is the official flag-raiser of the Beaville baseball grounds. Before each game, Pickens makes the round of the circular ledge atop the sta-

distance he had traveled in going from the first pole to the pole on which he hoisted the last pennant which he had with him, or as much distance as he had walked when he



dium and runs up a pennant on each pole. Yesterday, when busy at his task, Pickens forgot to take all the pennants with him, leaving some at the base of the first

reached the seventh pole on his circuit of the ledge.

What was the circumference of the ledge and how many pennants did Pickens have to raise?

pole at which he started. He soon saw his oversight and retraced his steps to correct it.

Now the flag poles are placed at 30-yard intervals. In going from the last pole upon which he had raised a pennant to the first pole, Pickens covered one-fourth of the

(For solutions see page 56)

Cause of the Nightmare



1--I QPSTFB--
NAFXELR
LCBJILK

2--IEF EBFAM--
NCO PRIE
KL CKLAIT

3--BICKIFS--
AFGLTOT
MCRELS

4--MU K--
BANR
THER

BERIAH BLARE arrived home shortly after midnight and to satisfy the gnawing pang of hunger raided the refrigerator.

The food gave Beriah a fearful nightmare which woke him up at three o'clock in a spasm of pain.

What do you suppose composed Beriah's midnight meal? Cut out the drawing and fold in such a way that the 12 horizontal rows of letters disappear and in their place stand the 26 letters which spell the names of the four foods which gave Beriah his nightmare.

(For solution see page 56)



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KING GEORGE'S STAMPS

£750,000 Collection Not To Be Sold

King George's famous stamp collection, which fills a whole room at Buckingham Palace and which is valued at about £750,000, is not to be sold.

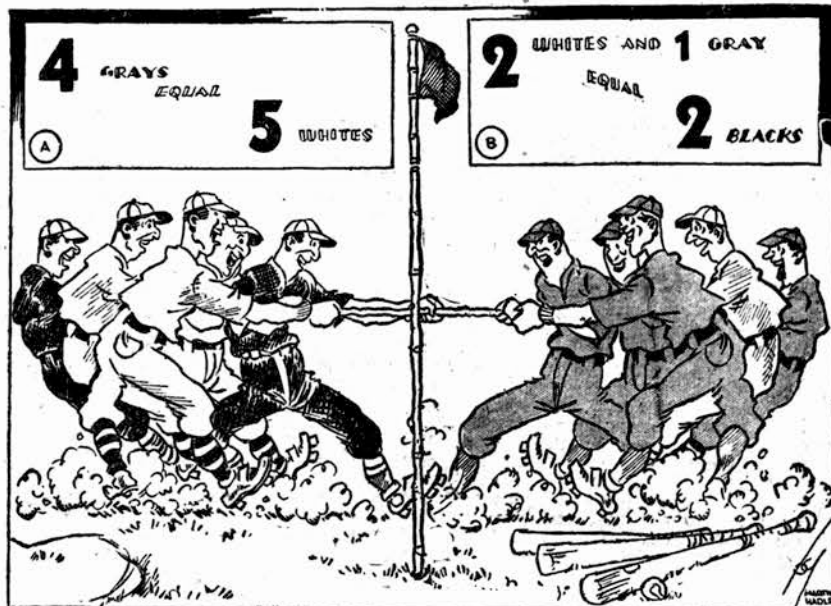
The man who helped King George in his keenest hobby was Mr. Charles Nissen, a London stamp dealer.

Mr. Nissen, a fifty-five-year-old buyer, has a shop in Bloomsbury-street, and for twenty-five years he was the only man to buy stamps for King George.

"He took more interest in stamps as a hobby than anything else," said Mr. Nissen to a "Sunday Express" representative.

"He never failed each day to visit the room where his collection was housed. There must be nearly 100,000 stamps in the collection, yet King George knew each one of them."

"During the war his stamps provided a way of temporary escape from the mental and physical strain. If it had not been for the intense joy he took in his collection I believe his health would have suffered gravely."



Which Team Won the Tug of War?

TEN members of the rival baseball nines of the Black, Grays and Whites happened to meet yesterday and formed two mixed teams of five men each to engage in a tug of war. One team consisted of two blacks and three

whites, while on the other side were four grays and one white, as you see in the drawing.

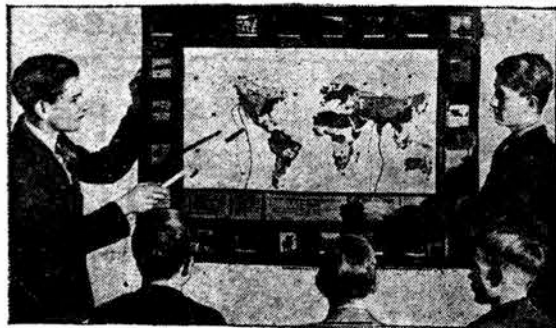
The ten members from the three baseball nines present a fascinating

puzzle in strength, as indicated in the two problems lettered A and B. In the first problem four grays equal five whites in pulling power. In the second problem it takes two whites and one gray to equal the pulling power of two blacks.

The problem for the puzzlist to solve is to figure out which one of the two teams pictured in the drawing is the winner of the tug of war.

(For solution see page 56)

Concealed Geography

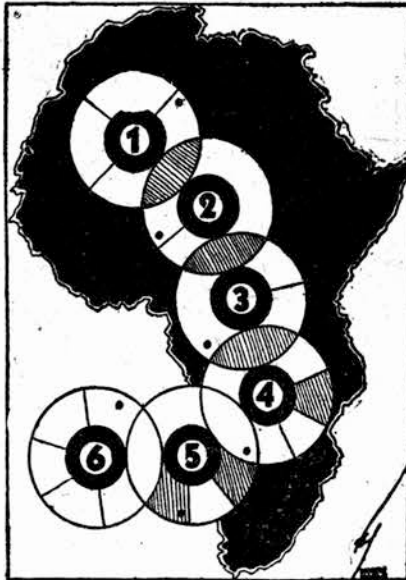


THIS puzzle is a combination of geography and natural history. To find the concealed name of one of the great geographical divisions of the earth, write down correctly the names of each of the six living creatures suggested by

the following definitions:

1. A bird of prey.
2. A tropical animal resembling the pig.
3. A man-eating animal.
4. A very tall animal.
5. A panther.
6. A mischievous mammal.

Starting at each part of a circle containing the black dot, proceed clockwise, placing a letter in each section. Then the letters that fall in the six shaded sections, when rearranged in their correct order, will spell the name of the geographical division in question.



(For solution see page 56)

Conundrums

I AM pushed about all day, but do not drop. I get in everybody's way, yet none do I stop.

My four arms each day point in every way. And my head is fastened at the top. What am I?

2. What is it that the more it dries the wetter it becomes?

3. Why is a person approaching a lighted lamp like one getting off a train?

4. What is it that nobody wants, but having it, never wants to lose it?

(For solution see page 56)

CAN YOU SAY IT?

This is what a motorist, accused of driving under the influence of drink, was asked to say at Woking:

"Biblical criticisms."

"She sails sea shells on the sea shore."

"The shells she sails were sea shore shells, I'm sure."

The motorist, Mr. James Garside, of London-road, Ripley, failed in the first test, but repeated the two others correctly, said a doctor at the police court recently.

Garside was fined £15 and his licence was suspended for a year.

(Continued from Col. 4.)
lunched next to a magistrate whom a term previously he had interviewed in a very different capacity.

With the help of some friends cleverly disguised, he once posed as a diplomatic official conducting to Abyssinian princes on a tour of England. He arrived at Portsmouth and officially inspected the battleship Dreadnought. He and his princely charges were granted all the honour and ceremony due to their rank—a very different story to the present reception of the real royal exiles from the same country.

lecture. This professor went about everywhere, wet or fine, in rubber goloshes.

One wet day young Troy picked on those rubbers, painted them to look like large, ugly feet, and then covered up his work of art with lampblack. When the professor walked out of the class into the rain the lampblack was soon washed away, leaving two apparently flat, bare feet to embarrass the unfortunate lecturer.

Mr. Troy (says the "New Yorker") had not long arrived in New York before he tried the old stunt of road mending.

With a couple of friends he

FUNNIEST HOAXER IN AMERICA

So America, too, has its champion hoaxer, its de Vere Cole, who digs up thoroughfares and plays jokes on the authorities, (writes Paul Reilly in the "Irish Press").

He is Hugh Troy, graduate of Cornell University, man about town and practical-joker-in-chief.

Mr. Troy set about acquiring his reputation while still at College. Of his early jokes the one that gives him most pride was his treatment of a professor of archi-

appeared outside the Rockefeller mansion, dressed in overalls, carrying picks, red flags, rope and the other paraphernalia of a road-navy's encampment. Like de Vere Cole in Piccadilly Circus they broke up the road surface, dug their hole, held up traffic, and then had a break for lunch from which they did not return.

More original were his exploits with a park bench. With his same friends he was seen carrying away a bench in Central Park, New York.

A zealous policeman took him off to the police station charged with removing public property. He at once produced a bill of sale proving the bench to be his own, returned to the park and was in no time back at the station in charge of another officer. He kept reappearing throughout the day at the same police station, each time with a different constable, until finally they had to be excluded from the park altogether.

Mr. Troy has no mercy on his friends either. He once had a big chuckle when he watched the guests at a dinner party avidly collecting small pearls out of their oysters. He had bought them that morning at 6d. each, and slipped them into the shells before his guests arrived.

To one New York hostess Mr. Troy took a strong dislike and determined somehow to make her life unbearable. He decided that he could best do this by making her what he called "Turkey Conscious." By every post he sent her notices of poultry shows. He sent her turkeys. He sent her telegrams reading "Gobble, Gobble, Gobble". He telephoned her and talked turkey. His friends took up the cry and for all Mr. Troy knows turkeys are now ruling and ruining the poor woman's life.

The most famous tricks of the British hoaxer, Mr. de Vere Cole, who died this year, involved his impersonating various celebrities.

Soon after he left Cambridge he returned disguised as the Sultan of Zanzibar, was received by the university and town authorities with due civic pomp and even

(Continued in Col. 2).

Girdling the Globe



PUZZLE PETE and his sister have been doing some puzzling traveling. They find that they can journey from east to west in three moves. A move consists in changing a single letter of one of the words and each change

must result in a correct English word.

They used the words, east, vast, west and west; though by resurrecting the old verbal form "vast", they might have accomplished their earth-circling feat in two moves, as the words, east and west, differ in but two letters. Oddly enough, the words north and south likewise differ in but two letters, yet they found that it took them no less than 29 moves to go from north to south.

Can you make the trip in a shorter time, without using plural forms?

A Magic Flower

THE "Flower in the Button-hole" is a very clever little trick that has been performed by a number of professional magicians. The effect is very quick and surprising.

The conjurer points to the empty buttonhole in the lapel of his coat, waves his right hand over it and a flower appears there instantly.

An artificial flower is used, preferably a rose. A piece of black cord is attached to the stem of the flower and run through the buttonhole, under the lapel and down to a lower buttonhole, where it is pulled taut and firmly looped. The flower is placed under the left armpit, stretching the cord across from the buttonhole. As the right hand is passed over the buttonhole the left arm is lifted slightly and the flower makes its instant appearance.

Name the Strong Man



When this strong man picks up a foot of lifting a heavy steel ball, he labels it with the number 6664 as the weight of the metal sphere. Everybody, of course, knows that this is not

correct, but the strong man counters with the assertion that these four figures can be re-arranged to indicate the actual weight of the ball. How many pounds does it really weigh?

You would, of course, also like to know the name of the strong man. You can easily find out by filling in the six horizontal rows of squares with letters used in spelling the two words, "STRONG MAN," in such an order as to spell six words of five letters each. One let-

ter of each word is given in the vertical row of six letters. By finding the correct words then the letters that fall in the second vertical row of squares, indicated by the arrow, will spell the name of the strong man.

(For solutions see page 56)

SLAVES OF THE CLOCK

(By PAUL VALERY, Celebrated French Writer in "News Wiener Journal," Vienna).

Our modern world is striving after more effective and thorough utilization of natural energies. It is not satisfied to discover and spend them in producing the wherewithal to cope with the external necessities of life, but it dissipates these forces to such an extent that it continually must be finding new ways to deal with its problems.

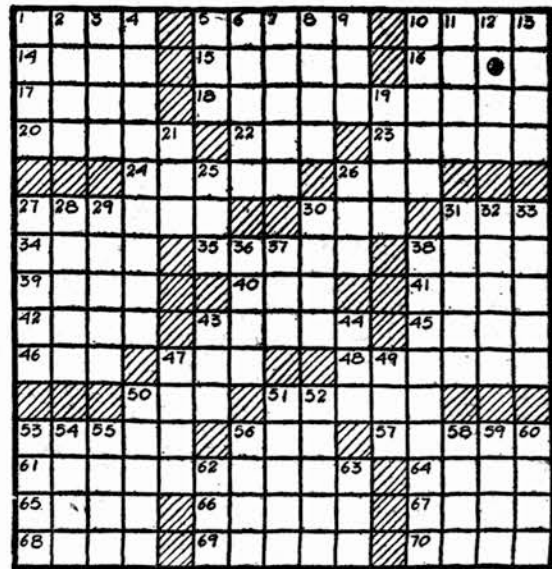
Modern man becomes intoxicated as he dissipates. His abuse of light, speed, attractions, narcotics and stimulants of incessant changing impressions is all inextricably bound up with his whole present life.

In the days of Ronsard, the poet of love song, the savants and artists wrote by candle-light or

by the flicker of a rag dipped in oil. But to-day, the eye enjoys the advantages of twenty, fifty or a hundred candle power.

Forty years ago I pointed out the disappearance of free land as a critical phenomenon in the history of humanity, that is, the disappearance of the sole occupation of land by organized people and the creation instead of property which would belong to no one. Parallel with this political phenomenon the disappearance of free time took place. Now the free of which I am speaking is not leisure time. This still exists, but it is protected and generalized with the aid of legal measures and mechanical perfections for those hours gained from working time.

The Cross-word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

- 1—Month in the Jewish calendar.
- 5—Savior.
- 10—Three-masted vessel.
- 14—What is the largest city of Nevada?
- 15—Imaginary.
- 16—S-shaped molding.
- 17—Lowest female voice.

- 18—What state was the scene of the gold rush of 1849?
- 20—Animal.
- 22—Sick.
- 23—Showers.
- 24—Wide-mouthed pitchers.
- 26—Exclamation.
- 27—Ship used in salvaging.
- 30—Be affected with pain.
- 31—The richest or most desirable part of anything.
- 34—One of the Great Lakes.
- 35—Parasitic animal.
- 38—Storm.
- 39—Long, prolonged sound.
- 40—Golf mound.
- 41—Part of the eye.
- 42—Bitter.
- 43—What archipelago is the largest of island groups?
- 45—Price.
- 46—Beast of burden.
- 47—Exclamation of disgust.
- 48—Member of an ancient Athenian court.
- 50—Bird with stitches.
- 51—Look at fixedly.
- 53—Who was the Roman goddess of the hearth and its fire?
- 56—Note in Guido's scale.
- 57—Bulging earthen pots.
- 61—What is the name for the body of land around the South Pole?
- 64—Late Tertiary formation.
- 65—Spiritual being.
- 66—To the time when.
- 67—Feminine name.
- 68—Anglo-Saxon slave.
- 69—Adhesive mixture.
- 70—Utilize.

VERTICAL

- 1—Street urchin.
- 2—Mark for omission.
- 3—Species of pie.
- 4—What President of the United States was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy?
- 5—Involuntary twitching.
- 6—Of what county of Iowa is Greenfield the county-seat?
- 7—Exchanges for money.
- 8—Rear appendage.
- 9—Mischievous spirit.
- 10—Who is the senior senator from Idaho?
- 11—Who is the Vedic god of the after life?
- 12—Restrain.
- 13—New Zealand parrot.
- 19—Verb.
- 21—Number.
- 25—Unit of work.
- 26—Scold with the teeth.
- 27—Dividing walls.
- 28—Place curious.
- 29—Prevention.
- 30—On the ocean.
- 31—Thunberg is the capital of what island?
- 32—Take to grass at a certain sum.
- 33—Winning clause of a will.

- 36—What state was settled by the Mormons?
- 37—Elongated fish.
- 38—What prelate became prime minister of France in 1624?
- 43—Cut grass.
- 44—Affirmative vote.
- 47—Dread.

- 49—For the affirmative.
- 50—Tasteless with age.
- 51—Cuts lengthwise.
- 52—Implied but not expressed.
- 53—Decorative vessel.
- 54—Town on the Aegean.
- 55—Make senseless with a blow.
- 56—Vessel to heat liquids.
- 58—Parcels of land.
- 59—Poker term.
- 60—Bodies of water.
- 62—Drinking vessel.
- 63—Reverence.

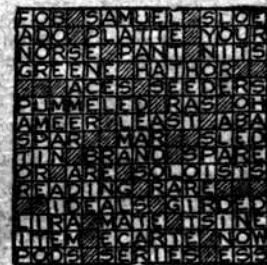
"Mind-Reading"

THE "mind-reader" takes six soft crayons and hands them to someone, and asks him to wrap one up and hide the others. When he has wrapped the crayon, the mind-reader takes it between his hands which he holds behind his back. Then he tells his audience that he can name the color of the wrapped crayon by the way it feels.

As the mind-reader holds the crayon behind his back, he unwraps it and rubs the end of the crayon on the nail of his thumb. Then he wraps it again, hands it back and as he does so, glances at his thumb-nail on which the color of the crayon is easily visible.

(The solution of this Cross-Word Puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue).

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

The working day is cut down and the hours of work in each are numbered according to law. But the essence of leisure, which is something quite different from rest hours measured by the clock, is still lost. The stress, strain and high-pressure of modern life destroy and waste the leisure energies of our inmost beings. Just glance at yourself and round about. How sleeplessness is progressing! Weariness and mental exhaustion is leading us naively to long for various forms of Tahiti, the Paradise of simplicity and inactivity.

and the slow, irregular sort of life which is unknown to us.

Primitive people are unacquainted with the exigency of time reduced to a split second. Among the peoples of olden times there were no such ideas as minutes or seconds. Plato was not pressed by the post or the telephone. Virgil did not use a railway schedule. To-day the twentieth of a second begins to play its part in many practical fields. How long will our organism stand up under this inhuman treatment?



The counterfoils of the Irish Sweep Draw being placed in the drums by girls dressed to represent different fish of the sea.



A general view of the "Reds" at City Hall Plaza during the May Day celebrations held in Philadelphia.



This "Storking" Horse who stands on one foot won the championship at recent Brisbane show.



Transferring the mails from a lorry to the last camel coach, in the far outback in Australia.

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